The New-York Times.

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THE STATE DEMOCRACY.

THE SEATING OF THE REGULAR DELEGATES.

OPENING OF THE CONVENTION BY HON. ALLEN C. BEACH—THE IRREGULAR DELEGATES DECLARED INCOMPETENT, AND TAMMANY HALL ADMITTED—MR. OTTENDORFER'S PROTEST.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Sept. 16.—It was publicly announced yesterday that the Democratic Convention to be held here to-day would commence its labors precisely at 12 o'clock. Punctuality, however, is not one of the virtues of a New-York City delegate to a Democratic gathering, and on account of the non-appearance of the representatives from the Metropolis the convention was not called to order until long after the hour mentioned. Most of the country gentlemen, who are known in the forcible, if not elegant, language of their party as "hay-seed" and "poke-plant statesmen," were in their seats long before the time appointed. They were evidently very much impressed with their own importance and the magnitude of their mission, and waited with apparent anxiety for the coming of their Tammany brethren. What detained the followers of "Boss" Kelly it is, of course, impossible to state. They may have been engaged in a discussion of the reform measures they profess to regard with so much favor, or it may be that the Syracuse whisky, in which they indulged very freely during the night, was too strong for even their hardened nerves. It is only necessary to state that it was 12:30 o'clock when the delegates, headed by Mr. Kelly, began to make their appearance, and that it was then apparent that the contest for seats between "The Boss" and John Morrissey, and between the Tammany and anti-Tammany men was virtually settled. The consultation which Mr. Kelly had with Gov. Tilden is now known to have been in regard to this matter, and in accordance with the expressed wish, if not the direct order, of his Excellency, the Tammany men, as they appeared, were at once admitted to the floor of the meeting hall, and were shown to delegates' seats, while the contestants were, in violation of all precedent, very unceremoniously ordered to find places in the gallery. The managers of the convention took this action in accordance with a resolution passed this morning by the Central Committee. They did their work well, and, aided by a large squad of the Syracuse Police force, they succeeded in preventing the disturbance which it was feared might occur.

ORGANIZATION OF THE CONVENTION.

It was nearly 1 o'clock when Hon. Allen C. Beach, Chairman of the State Central Committee, came upon the platform and called the convention to order. Then, in an incoherent manner and an almost inaudible voice, he nominated Mr. Daniel Magone, Jr., as temporary Chairman. The nomination was received with faint applause and Mr. Magone was declared elected. On taking his seat he made an address which had no merit but its brevity and the declaration in favor of hard money which it contained. The speaker referred with considerable emphasis to the reform movement of Gov. Tilden, and at the end of a sentence which he appeared to consider particularly forcible gave his hearers ample time to applaud. He was disappointed, however, the reference to the Governor being received very coldly. At the conclusion of his speech, Mr. Magone, who has evidently no knowledge of parliamentary law, or of the usages of conventions, was proceeding to entertain a number of resolutions that were made by delegates in different parts of the house, when Senator Jacobs, of Brooklyn, rose to a point of order, and informed the Chair that no business could be proceeded with until the roll had been called.

I GUESS THAT'S SO.

To this Mr. Magone replied "Yes, I guess that's so." The audience laughed, and Mr. E. O. Perrin, the Secretary of the convention, called the roll. When New-York was reached, Ira Shaffer, who in some unaccountable manner had gained admission to the floor, jumped to his feet and in a loud and excited voice declared that the name of the regular delegates from his district had not been called. He claimed the Tammany men were usurping the places of those who had been duly elected by the Democratic voters of New-York, and in the name of justice and honesty asked for a fair and impartial hearing before the convention. This, however, was just what "Boss" Kelly had arranged to prevent, and in accordance with the programme agreed upon, Mr. Shaw, a strong-voiced gentleman from Otsego, made himself heard above the loud applause which greeted Mr. Shaffer, and moved that all questions regarding contested seats be referred to the Committee on Credentials without debate. This motion was received by loud shouts of "No! no." from the galleries, and from some parts of the floor. Mr. Magone put the question, and without calling for the negative vote coolly declared the motion carried. This, to use a mild term, extraordinary action on the part of the Chairman of the Governor's Canal Commission, greatly astonished most of those present. John Kelly and a few of his friends winked to each other across the hall. The Tammany men laughed and applauded, their cheers, however, being mingled with loud hisses from the gallery. The Secretary then proceeded with the calling of the roll, James Hayes, Senator Ledwith, and John Morrissey protesting against the admission of the Tammany delegates from their several districts. Among the gentlemen who had been refused admission to the floor was Mr. Oswald Ottendorfer. When his district was called he rose in the gallery and said: "I protest against the admission of the gentlemen just named, and beg to present my credentials as a regularly elected delegate." This called forth loud and long-continued applause from the galleries. When the calling of the roll had been concluded, Ira Shaffer again obtained the floor, and was commencing to state his case to the convention, when John Kelly interrupted him, and with an air of calm superiority that was refreshing, amid the general noise and confusion said: "Mr. Chairman, up to this time I have taken no part in the discussion which Mr. Shaffer and his friends are trying to force upon the convention, but now I rise to a point of order, and I protest, I indignantly protest against any interruption of the proceedings of this convention. Mr. Shaffer has not been admitted to this convention as a delegate. He has forced himself upon the floor, and I hold that he has no right to speak here until the Committee on Credentials have decided in his favor."

This speech was received by a storm of applause and hisses. When order had been to some extent restored the "Boss" attempted to proceed, but he was interrupted by loud cries of "Sit down, Kelly," "No one-man power," and that expressive and truly democratic term, "Cheese it." The crowd had evidently been well instructed by the opponents of Tammany, and Kelly, being unable to make himself heard, sat down. Then Mr. Shaffer again obtained the floor, and amid cries of "Put him out," "Go on, Shaffer," and "Why don't you enforce order, Mr. Chairman," declared that he was entitled to a seat in the convention, and, said he, "I will have it, even though it be necessary to cut my hair as short as John Kelly's is." During the whole of this disgraceful scene Mr. Magone looked on apparently with much interest, but evidently knowing the weaknesses of his associates, and feeling that it would be useless to do so, he made no effort to restore order. Mr. Shaffer, after having said everything that he thought necessary, sat down, and then the business of the meeting was proceeded with. A number of committees were appointed and an adjournment ordered until 4 o'clock.

THE CREDENTIALS.

At the hour named the convention was again called to order, and a number of delegates were about to make motions when Senator Jacobs obtained recognition, and, declaring that the Committee on Credentials was not yet ready to report, moved an adjournment until 7:30 o'clock. The motion was carried and the adjournment announced. Many of the delegates who were evidently out for a holiday expressed great displeasure at this, and were loud in their demands for a speech. They evidently had no particular choice as to an orator, and called in turn upon Senator Kernan, "Jerry" McGuire, Congressman Beebe, John Morrissey, John Kelly, and E. O. Perrin. None of those gentlemen responded, however, and the audience was about to leave the hall, when the somewhat notorious person who signs his newspaper communications, "Walter B. Pierce, Tax-payer," came upon the stage and requested the Chairman to give him an opportunity to address the convention.

OFFICIAL ACCOUNTABILITY.

Pierce has been forcing himself before the public for a year or two in connection with the catch-word of "official accountability." He is best known to the Utica people as the man who swore to a canal claim against the State for $7,500, and accepted an award of $1,200 given him by a Democratic Board of Appraisers. In an anti-Canal Ring Convention a man with such a record was something of an anomaly, but he was allowed to speak for a few moments. The crowd then becoming tired of his address, politely told him to "Dry up," and then by twos and threes they left the hall.

THE CONTESTING DELEGATIONS—TRICKERY OF BOSS KELLY.

After the Committee on Credentials had been named and the convention had taken its first recess, a rush was made by the politicians for the Empire House, where, in parlor No. 22, the contesting delegations were to present their claims. The meeting of the committee was called for 2:30 in the afternoon, but long before that hour a throng of delegates and politicians blocked up every approach to the committee-rooms. About half an hour before the contesting delegates were admitted a private meeting of the committee was held with closed doors, in order that the members might determine among themselves the manner of procedure. A very subtle scheme was concocted during the morning, among the leaders, for the purpose, as it was commonly rumored, of relieving Gov. Tilden of any responsibility connected with the decision of the committee in relation to the fight between Morrissey and Kelly. Mr. Stephen Dunn, of Saratoga, who it was very well known has been working in favor of Morrissey for the past two days, and one or two others who were known to have some sympathy for Kelly's opponent, were placed on the committee. This fact led many to believe that the contests would be decided on their merits, but when it was learned that John Kelly was present in parlor No. 22 at the preliminary meeting, the anti-Tammany delegates gave up all hope of fair play. Kelly attended personally to the proceedings in the committee-room, but also made ample provision for exhibiting his power outside. A boisterous crowd of his followers filled the corridors and made loud boasts of the "Boss'" power to crush out all opposition.

At 2:30 o'clock, Billy Fowler, of the Brooklyn Ring, who appeared to act as Sergeant at Arms for the Committee on Credentials, came out and announced that it had been resolved to hear the claims of the contesting delegates from Albany County first. The head of each delegation was to be permitted fifteen minutes to state his case, and only those interested in the contest under examination were to be permitted to enter the committee-room. But very little interest appeared to attach to the Albany County fight, among Kelly's followers in the corridors, and but a short hearing was accorded the delegates. Rufus W. Peckham, and Charles S. Fairchild, the leaders of the McEwen delegation, which were favored by Gov. Tilden, appeared to think that it was not necessary to urge their claims at length, and contented themselves with the simple assertion that they were the regular delegates. Edward J. Meighan, on the other side, claimed for the delegation that he represented that they were sent to the convention by the Democratic organization in the county which had sent delegates to the State Convention, with one exception, for thirty years. The anti-Tammany delegates were next admitted. Sergeant at Arms Billy Fowler announced to Mr. Hart, who headed the delegation, that only fifteen delegates would be admitted, notwithstanding the fact that the seat of every Tammany delegate in New-York was contested. Mr. Hart was required to put on a slip of paper the names of the fifteen delegates. This paper Fowler took, and as he stood at the door, called off the list of the contestants entered. It was known at this time that Kelly had been in parlor No. 22 when the committee first assembled, but the anti-Tammany men were rather surprised on entering to find the room packed with Kelly's followers, who by direction of the "Boss" had been admitted through a side door.

Mr. Robert B. Roosevelt first addressed the committee. His argument was entirely confined to technical questions relative to the manner in which the Tammany and anti-Tammany delegates were elected. Of the former, he said that they were sent by a secret organization controlled by one man, and that they did not represent the Democratic voters of New-York. Mr. Roosevelt was followed by Mr. Oswald Ottendorfer, who made a very dignified address. He said that the party in New-York was rapidly approaching the condition from which it had been rescued some years ago. The same tactics which were adopted by Tweed and Sweeny were coming into use again. They had for years cast the vote of the New-York delegation in the State conventions without reference to the wishes of the people, and it was that very thing which was sought to be done by the rulers of Tammany now. He warned the committee not to disregard the protests of the honest voters of New-York if they have any care for the success of the party. Mr. Ottendorfer's remarks had evidently somewhat impressed the committee, and during their delivery Kelly seemed to be very uneasy,

Before Mr. Ottendorfer resumed his seat, after closing his address, Kelly jumped to his feet to reply. He ignored altogether the argument made by Mr. Roosevelt, and commenced a most scurrilous attack on Mr. Ottendorfer. He accused that gentlemen of making money out of the City and cringing to Tweed and Sweeny when those men were in power, in order that he might secure advertising for his newspaper. He also accused him of being a traitor to the party; a man in whom the people had no confidence, and who always was ready to dicker with the Republicans. The "Boss" was apparently very angry, and, ignoring argument, confined himself altogether to abuse.

But Kelly met an opponent who could talk to him in a language he understood in the person of Thomas J. Creamer. Mr. Ottendorfer declined to make any reply to the personal abuse heaped upon him, but when Creamer rose to reply to Kelly it became evident that there was going to be an old-time Democratic row, and, indeed, the scene of rowdyism that ensued would disgrace the lowest bar-room in New-York. Creamer told some very hard truths. After denouncing Kelly's method of conducting party warfare as mean and cowardly, he gave something of the "Boss'" personal history, going back some years to the time when Kelly was nominated for Mayor, and when, just before the election, he found it consistent to visit some relations in Cork. Creamer accused him of being bought off by the Republicans. Speaking of Kelly's pretensions to reform and respectability, Creamer said: "Gentlemen of the committee, this man pretends to be very pure and respectable, and that the Tammany delegates are also very pure and respectable. Well, some of them are respectable men, but there are others who are not only tainted with corruption but are now under indictment in New-York, and one who is under indictment for murder." After Creamer's heated accusations against Kelly there were ominous murmurings among the latter's followers in the room. The "Boss" several times attempted to interrupt the speaker, and once intimated that he was not speaking the truth. To this interruption Creamer replied by calling Kelly a liar. At this point the confusion became so great that it was several moments before the Chairman could restore order. When order was at length restored the Anti-Tammany delegates retired from the room to make way for John Morrissey and the protesting delegation headed by him. It was generally expected that this contest would be bitter, and that Morrissey and Kelly would come into direct collision; but whether it was owing to the fact that Kelly had exhausted himself in the fight with Creamer, or that Morrissey was convinced that Gov. Tilden had taken sides with his opponent, and that the decision of the committee would be against him in any event, the contest was a very tame affair. Morrissey stated his case simply and quietly, making the points which have already been published in THE TIMES, with regard to the manner of his expulsion from Tammany Hall and the way in which the election of Tammany delegates was conducted. He went a good deal into detail, and gave many facts and figures. Augustus Schell and others replied, and denied the statements made by Morrissey. The latter was allowed five minutes to reply to his opponents, but he only said, in an impressive way: "Gentlemen of the committee, I hope I may never be able to utter another word if the facts are not as I have stated them."

One remarkable feature in connection with the convention is the manner in which the working men's delegations have been treated. The delegation consists of E. H. Graeme, Dennis S. Suffin, Hugh Grennan, and Thomas P. Masterson. These men came prepared with an address to the convention from the Working Men's Union stating their grievances and denouncing the manner in which they had been treated by Tammany Hall. The members of the delegation vainly endeavored to obtain a hearing, and were treated in the most contemptuous manner by the politicians.

THE EVENING SESSION.

Again this evening the majority of the delegates failed to make their appearance at the hour appointed for the reassembling of the convention, and it was not until after 8 o'clock that Mr. Magone called the meeting to order. The report of the Committee on Credentials was then presented, and, as was predicted in these columns yesterday, the Tammany delegates were allowed seats, while the contestants were given the very empty honor of the privilege of the floor. When this decision was announced and the masses in the gallery became aware that Morrissey had been defeated by the "Boss" of Tammany Hall, the proceedings were interrupted by yells and hisses, which continued for several minutes and completely drowned the faint applause which proceeded from the delegates on the floor.

PERMANENT ORGANIZATION.

When some degree of order had been restored the Committee on Permanent Organization reported Judge Hezekiah Sturges, of Otsego, as permanent Chairman, and the usual number of Vice Presidents and other officers. On taking the chair the Judge made a long and rambling speech which was listened to with but little attention and elicited only slight applause indeed. The want of enthusiasm in the convention was a matter of general remark. The delegates were gloomy and silent, and evidently dissatisfied with the control which is being exercised over them by the Governor and his half dozen advisers. As was remarked by a prominent member of Tammany Hall, the "Morrissey gang had twice as much mouth as the Tammany fellows." At the conclusion of the Chairman's speech Mr. Beebe, of Sullivan, secured the passage of an important resolution on contested seats, and then, contrary to all expectation, a motion to adjourn until to-morrow morning was put and carried.

THE CONVENTION'S WORK CAREFULLY MAPPED OUT BY GOV. TILDEN—JOHN MORRISSEY TO FIGHT IT OUT IN HIS OWN WAY—THE CANAL MEN NOT ALL DEAD YET.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SYRACUSE, Sept. 16.—To-night, after the adjournment of the convention there was a great deal of speculation in relation to the sudden and unexpected interruption of the proceedings, and it was generally believed that it was caused by an effort which was being made to defeat the arrangements made by Messrs. Tilden and Kernan. There is no doubt that this impression is an accurate one. I have learned from the most trustworthy sources that in the Committee on Resolutions a very strong and unexpecd opposition was made to the hard-money plank advocated by the Governor and his friends. Those who opposed the proposed resolution were not in favor of directly espousing the cause of the inflationists, but they expressed the opinion that, in view of the course taken by the Democrats of Ohio and Pennsylvania,) it would be exceedingly unwise to declare directly in favor of hard money. These objections were overruled, however, and it is now definitely settled that the platform will be reported with the hard-money clause as approved by Gov. Tilden.

Another matter which is causing much discussion among the leaders of the party is the proposed nomination of Mr. Bigelow for Secretary of State. It is known definitely that Mr. Tilden was a warm advocate of this nomination, and that he still hopes, notwithstanding the bitter opposition which the proposition excites to see the name mentioned placed on the ticket. The Governor is a shrewd politicirn, however, and in order to avoid the possible appearance of defeat he is now endeavoring, through his representatives, here, to create the impression that he has made no slate, and that he does not press the name of Mr. Bigelow. Inexperienced delegates may be deceived by these representations, but those who have good sources of information are well aware that the Governor has not only dictated all the nominations which will be made, but that he still warmly advocates the nomination of his friend, Mr. Bigelow. Should his representatives here discover that it will be impossible to secure a majority of the votes of the convention for the gentleman named, they will withdraw his name at the last moment and substitute that of Judge Charles Wheaton, of Dutchess. In other respects there seems to be no change in the proposed ticket.

The Anti-Tammany delegates and those headed by John Morrissey are loud in their denunciations of the action taken in relation to their contest. They seem to attribute their defeat entirely to the Governor, and they abuse him with great bitterness. Morrissey will leave here for Saratoga to-morrow morning. He states that he will make no further efforts to obtain justice at the hands of Mr. Tilden's convention, but that he will continue the fight in his own way as soon as he returns to New-York. It is probable that a union of all the anti-Tammany elements, the Morrissey, Hayss, and Ledwith factions, the Germans, and the Working mens party, will be formed within a few days, and it is stated that a strong anti-Tammany ticket will be nominated in New-York County.

One little item of news in regard to Jarvis Lord, the canal Senator, must not be overlooked at this time. For weeks past it has been the boast of the Tilden party that the canal element in the Democracy was completely defeated, and would never again appear upon the political stage. This statement is very wide of the truth. Jarvis Lord, the head of the Canal Ring, is as powerful in his district as he was two years ago. He was elected a delegate to this convention, but was prevented by sickness from attending. This afternoon the Monroe delegation, after mature deliberation, resolved to present his name for a place on the State Central Committee, and they asked him in telegraph if he would accept. He replied, thanking them warmly, but declining the honor. Commenting upon this to-night, Speaker McGuire said significantly, "I think Mr. Tilden will discover before this fight is over that the canal men are not all dead yet."

OTHER POLITICAL MATTERS.

THE OHIO CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS TO RELIEVE THE SUPREME COURT.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Sept. 16.—In response to a request from a committee of the State Bar Association, the State Executive Committees of both political parties have issued a circular letter to the committees of the various counties declaring that as the General Assembly by a unanimous vote adopted the resolution authorizing the submission of the amendment to the State Constitution providing for a commission to dispose of the unfinished business before the Supreme Court, it cannot be considered a partisan matter. The circular letter states that the Judges of the Supreme Court believe the proposed measure to be of vital importance to remedy the delay of the present system, which amounts to a practical denial of justice. In view of the fact that there seems to be no opposition to the amendment, the committees suggest that the tickets of both parties be printed having on them simply the words, "For the commission." This will leave all opposed to the amendment free to express their disapproval by striking out the words suggested.

EX-GOV. WOODFORD SPEAKS AT DAYTON, OHIO.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

DAYTON, Ohio, Sept. 16.—Gov. Woodford to-night addressed a large meeting in the Opera-house, composed of the merchants and best citizens of the place, and including many Democrats. The oration was a calm, compact, and logical, but earnest and eloquent, plea for national honesty as the only sure basis of national prosperity, and was the finest he has yet delivered in the campaign.

REPUBLICAN STATE SENATORIAL NOMINATION.

TROY, N. Y., Sept. 16.—The Republican Convention held here to-day nominated unanimously Hon. Thomas Coleman, of Troy, for Senator for the Twelfth Senatorial District.

THE INDEPENDENT VOTER IN MASSACHUSETTS IS ADVISED TO SUPPORT GOV. GASTON.

BOSTON, Sept. 16.—The State Committee, representing the Liberal Republican voters of Massachusetts, have issued a long address to the people of the State, claiming that the same reasons exist to-day for independent action that existed three years ago, when they left the ranks of the Republican Party. The document gives the history of the movement, and details the causes which led to it. It does not advocate a separate nomination, but favors the support of Gov. Gaston for re-election in preference to either Messrs. Loring or Rice, the Republican aspirants for Gubernatorial nomination.

THE NEW NATIONAL UNION PARTY FAINTLY STIRS.

BOSTON, Sept. 16.—The Massachusetts State Central Committee of the National Union Party, to the number of fifty, met at their rooms this afternoon. A letter was read from Col. T. R. Stockdale, of Mississippi, expressing cordial sympathy with the new party movement, and pledging his hearty co-operation. A long letter from Gen. J. A. Early, of Virginia, was also read, expressing the same sentiments. Owing to the unavoidable absence of Gen. Banks, who was expected to read a number of letters from prominent men at different parts of the country, the meeting was adjourned until Saturday.

THE ELECTION IN MAINE.

BANGOR, Me., Sept. 16.—The latest returns from the Fourth Congressional District give Plaisted (Rep.) about 1,000 majority.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

THE TURKISH INSURRECTION.

THE DISCUSSION OF PRINCE MILAN'S SPEECH—THE WAR PARTY GAINING STRENGTH.

KRAGUJEVATZ, Servia, Sept. 16.—The discussions in committee of the Skouptschina on the address in reply to Prince Milan's speech have already commenced, and will probably last till Saturday. The members of the minority who are in favor of war it is believed have won over several members in the debates already had in the committee. Attempts to secure a compromise before submitting a draft of the address to the Skouptschina are still earnestly pushed, but it is feared the party of action will be victorious, especially as the population is becoming more and more urgent for war. The Ministry will oppose war, even if the committee report in favor of it, to the length of resignation. The peace party is less hopeful, but it has not yet abandoned its efforts.

The Belgrade papers say that the Turks have again violated Servian territory.

The Servians continue arming their frontier forces.

A MAJORITY OF THE SERVIAN DEPUTIES FOR PEACE.

KRAGUJEVATZ, Sept. 16—P. M.—Forty-two Deputies oppose the Government and are in favor of war, but a majority appears to be secured for the address, which proposes to leave the question to the wisdom of Prince Milan. The Government is most active in its efforts to maintain peace, and the immediate danger of war is consequently somewhat lessened.

THE CONTINUANCE OF A GUERILLA WARFARE UNTIL SPRING POSSIBLE.

LONDON, Sept. 16.—A Berlin special dispatch to the *Times* says the recent successes of the Herzegovinian insurgents render the continuance of guerilla warfare until Spring possible. In such case it will be difficult to restrain the Servians from participating. Austria, with an eye to these contingencies, has issued orders regulating the supply of horses in the event of a mobilization of troops.

MASSACRE OF CHRISTIANS BY TURKS.

BELGRADE, Sept. 16.—According to Servian reports the Turks have persecuted the Christians at Orachova, in Northern Bosnia. Six Christians were massacred.

SPAIN.

THE CIRCULAR OF THE PAPAL NUNCIO—A DOCUMENT OF TRUE PAPAL DESPOTISM—THE CONSEQUENCES TO SPAIN.

LONDON, Sept. 16.—The Madrid correspondent of the *Times* summarizes the circular of the Papal Nuncio to the Bishops as follows: "The Nuncio claims the fulfillment of the Concordat, which forbids the exercise of any non-Catholic creed. He also claims the transfer of the superintendence over education to the clergy, and the co-operation of the secular power in suppressing heretical teaching and literature. He says one of the causes of civil war is the way in which religious unity has been misunderstood by previous Governments. For these reasons, in view of these sad consequences, the Holy See believes itself strictly obliged to present these observations to the Government."

The *Times* correspondent adds: "No doubt the presentation of this audacious claim at a time when a Liberal Cabinet has just been installed implies a threat that if the Government rejects it, the blessing of the Church will be definitely transferred to Don Carlos, and peace retarded in every possible way."

THE COMMENTS UPON THE CIRCULAR BY THE SPANISH PRESS.

MADRID, Sept. 16.—The circular of the Papal Nuncio is commented on by all the Spanish papers. Great surprise is expressed that the circular was sent without the permission of the King. The *Epoca* asserts that another circular, equally important, has been issued. A Cabinet Council has been called for to-morrow exclusively for the consideration of the Nuncio's circular.

The *Correspondencia* does not believe that the Spanish Cortes will meet this year.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE LORDS OF THE ADMIRALTY TO GO ON A CRUISE OF INSPECTION—DEATH OF THE EARL OF HUNTINGDON.

LONDON, Sept. 16.—The *Globe* this evening has reason to believe that the Lords of the Admiralty contemplate a cruise for the inspection of the Government works at Malta. The navy-yards of France and probably those of Italy will also be visited.

The Earl of Huntingdon is dead. He was about sixty-seven years old.

LINCOLN'S TOWER IN LONDON NEARLY FINISHED—THE FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE.

LONDON, Sept. 16.—The *Morning Post* today says that the Lincoln Tower, adjoining Rev. Newman Hall's Church in Kennington, which was erected in recognition of his sympathy expressed for the Americans during the civil war, is completed with the exception of a few feet.

The following are the latest official returns in regard to the foot and mouth disease: During the week there have been 4,426 additional cases in Kent, 16,080 in Dorsetshire, 11,095 in Gloucestershire, and 5,000 in Oxfordshire. The scourge seems to be spreading in those counties, as well as in Staffordshire, Wiltshire, Cambridgeshire, Huntingdonshire, and Norfolk with great rapidity. In Sussex, however, the disease is abating. There has been only a small proportion of deaths from the beginning.

A SHIPMENT OF SPECIE.

LONDON, Sept. 16.—The steam-ship *Neckar*, of the North German Lloyd, which has sailed from Southampton for New-York, took out £28,000 sterling in specie.

A FAILURE IN LONDON.

LONDON, Sept. 16.—John Entwistle, a merchant doing business at No. 2 East India avenue, Leadenhall street, has failed. His liabilities are about half a million dollars.

BRAZIL.

ANNUITIES TO BE GRANTED TO ECCLESIASTICS BY IMPERIAL DECREE—RELATIONS WITH BUENOS AYRES.

PERNAMBUCO, Sept. 16.—It is believed that an imperial decree granting annuities to Bishops and Governors of dioceses will be published on Friday. The Government has determined to pursue a conciliatory policy on the question of religion.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs has replied to the note recently received from the Buenos Ayres Government. He has accepted the explanations concerning all the differences between the two countries, excepting the Paraguayan boundary question, upon which no decision has as yet been arrived at.

ENGLAND AND CHINA.

PROGRESS OF THE YUNNAN OUTRAGE NEGOTIATIONS.

LONDON, Sept. 16.—Reuter's telegram from Shanghai says the negotiations relative to the Yunnan outrage are not concluded. The only points settled are that a special embassy will be sent to London, and the Chinese Viceroy will institute a commission of inquiry into the outrage in Yunnan.

ENGLAND AND INDIA.

THE NIZAM OF HYDERABAD ACCEPTS THE INVITATION TO MEET THE PRINCE OF WALES.

BOMBAY, Sept. 16.—It has been heretofore asserted that the Nizam of Hyderabad refuses to accept the Viceroy's invitation to meet the Prince of Wales on his approaching visit to India. This has caused much comment in the English and Indian press. The *Times of India*, however, announces definitely that the Nizam has accepted the invitation.

FRANCE.

THE SESSION OF THE PERMANENT COMMITTEE.

VERSAILLES, Sept. 16.—The Republicans, mindful of the prompt dismissal of Admiral de Roncière le Noury, refrained from questioning or criticising the Government at the sitting of the Permanent Committee to-day. The session passed without any debate whatever.

ITALY.

THE VATICAN COUNCIL TO REASSEMBLE NEXT YEAR.

LONDON, Sept. 16.—The *Telegraph* has a special from Rome this morning stating that the Pope recently informed Cardinal Borromeo that the Vatican Council would reassemble to complete its labors in 1876.

DEATH OF RONCONI, THE SINGER.

LONDON, Sept. 16.—The *Journal de St. Petersburgh* announces the death of "Signor Ronconi, the celebrated Italian singer." It is doubtful whether the *Journal* means the Signor Giorgio Ronconi so well known in America.

THE SPANISH AMBASSADOR TO THE VATICAN RESIGNS.

ROME, Sept. 16.—The *Voce della Verita* states that the Spanish Ambassador to the Vatican has resigned in consequence of the ministerial changes in Madrid.

GERMANY.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN PRUSSIA.

LONDON, Sept. 16.—A great fire occurred at Paderborn, Prussia, last Sunday. One hundred buildings were destroyed, whereby 300 families were rendered homeless.

MISSISSIPPI AFFAIRS.

THE PRESIDENT'S VIEWS AS COMMUNICATED TO GOV. AMES.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.—Senator Bruce, of Mississippi, and one of his associates, called upon the Attorney General to-day and stated that they had telegraphed to Gov. Ames that they were satisfied with what the Attorney General had done in regard to the applications from Gov. Ames for the interference of the General Government in the affairs of their State. They again requested the publication of the Attorney General's letter to Gov. Ames, and were assured that its publication was dependent upon the views of the President thereon. Judge Pierrepont had already telegraphed to the President for his direction, and at noon a telegram was received from the President consenting to its publication. The following is the letter referred to:

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
WASHINGTON, Sept. 14, 1875.

To Gov. Ames, Jackson, Miss.:

This hour I have had dispatches from the President. I can best convey to you his ideas by extracts from his dispatch: "The whole public are tired out with these annual Autumnal outbreaks in the South, and the great majority are ready now to condemn any interference on the part of the Government. I heartily wish that peace and good order may be restored without issuing the proclamation; but if it *is not* the proclamation must be issued, and if it *is* I shall instruct the commander of the forces to have *no child's play*. If there is a necessity for military interference, there is justice in such interference as shall deter evil-doers. * * * I would suggest the sending of a dispatch (or better, a private messenger,) to Gov. Ames, urging him to strengthen his own position by exhausting his own resources in restoring order before he receives Government aid. He might accept the assistance offered by the citizens of Jackson and elsewhere. * * * Gov. Ames and his advisers can be made perfectly secure. As many of the troops in Mississippi as he deems necessary may be sent to Jackson. If he is betrayed by those who offer assistance, he will be in a position to defeat their ends and punish them."

You see by this the mind of the President, with which I and every member of the Cabinet who has been consulted are in full accord. You see the difficulties—you see the responsibilities which you assume. We cannot understand why you do not strengthen yourself in the way the President suggests, nor do we see why you do not call the Legislature together, and obtain from them whatever powers, money, and arms you need. The Constitution is explicit that the Executive of the State can call upon the President for aid in suppressing "domestic violence" only "when the Legislature cannot be convened," and the law expressly says: "In case of an insurrection in any State against the Government thereof, it shall be lawful for the President, on application of the Legislature of such State, or of the Executive, when the Legislature cannot be convened, to call," &c. It is the plain meaning of the Constitution and laws when taken together that the Executive of the State may call upon the President for military aid to quell "domestic violence" only in case of an insurrection in any State against the Government thereof when the Legislature cannot be called together. You make no suggestion even that there is any insurrection against the Government of the State, or that the Legislature would not support you in any measures you might propose to preserve the public order. I suggest that you take all lawful means and all needed measures to preserve the peace by the forces in your own State, and let the country see that the citizens of Mississippi, who are largely favorable to good order, and who are largely Republican, have the courage and the manhood to fight for their rights and to destroy the bloody ruffians who murder the innocent and inoffending freedmen. Everything is in readiness. Be careful to bring yourself strictly within the Constitution and the laws, and if there is such resistance to your State authorities as you cannot, by all the means at your command, suppress, the President will swiftly aid you in crushing these lawless traitors to human rights.

Telegraph me on receipt of this, and state explicitly what you need. Very respectfully yours,

EDWARDS PIERREPONT, Attorney General.

HURRICANE ON THE GULF COAST.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Sept. 16.—The gale yesterday on the Gulf extended from Key West to the Rio Grande. The tide at Atchafalaya Bay is reported the highest it has been for eighteen years. There has been no telegraph communication with Galveston to-day. The steam-ship St. Mary, from Havana for Galveston, put into the North-west Pass, with the loss of her smoke-stack and wheelhouse stove.

THE FAST MAIL TRAIN.

A GRATIFYING SUCCESS.

THE FIRST FAST TRAIN TO CHICAGO—THIRTY-THREE TONS OF MAIL ON BOARD—A SMOOTH RUN ON SCHEDULE TIME—THE POSTAL WORK ON THE TRAIN, AND WHO DID IT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 16.—The first Fast Mail train for Chicago and the West left the Grand Central Depot this morning promptly at 4:15. It consisted of four mail coaches and one palace car for the convenience of the invited guests, who, with the attachés of the Post Office Department and the various railroad officials, made a total of ninety-eight persons on the train. The morning was dark, and a dense fog hung over the City and lingered on the Highlands of the Hudson long after sunrise. The complete description of the train and its appointments given in yesterday's TIMES renders any further account unnecessary and, indeed, impossible. THE TIMES was consulted by all the newspaper correspondents on board for information in regard to the matter uppermost in every one's mind, and apparently with entire satisfaction.

There were 633 sacks of newspaper mail, which, with the letter mail, made a total weight of thirty-three tons. This was in charge of nine attachés of the Post Office Department, selected especially for their fitness for the work. In addition to these, Assistant Postmaster Pierson, of New-York, and General Superintendent Yeomans accompanied the train as far as Poughkeepsie. Among the invited guests were Postmaster Fairman, of Philadelphia; Dr. Ruppaner, of New-York; J. Henry Harper, of Harper & Brothers; Mr. William H. Guion, Jr., of Williams & Guion, and Superintendent Tousey, of the New-York Central Road. The track was not in condition for fast time during the first two hours of the run, owing to the dampness of the weather. The consequence was that we arrived at Poughkeepsie, the first stopping place, four minutes behind time. But as the day advanced the weather improved, and the condition of the track as well, so that when we arrived at Hudson, where the second halt was made, we were three and a half minutes ahead of time. From Hudson to Albany the speed was visibly increased, and we drew up at the latter place at 7:35 o'clock, five minutes ahead of time. A stop of fifteen minutes was made here for breakfast, and the party was reinforced by Vice President Wilson and Hon. Henry R. Pierson, of Albany. The mails for the West from Boston were taken on board at Albany. They were specially in charge of Mr. T. P. Cheney, Superintendent of the Railway Mail Service, First Division of New-England, and Mr. D. A. Holmes, Superintendent of Mails in the Boston office.

At 7:50 o'clock the train was again under way and running with a swiftness and smoothness that were a novelty in railroad traveling. Our fame had evidently preceded us, for the people at every hamlet and village turned out by hundreds, and the citizens of larger towns by thousands, to see us pass. From the time the train left Hudson, in the early morning, until it left Syracuse behind in the afternoon, and entered a driving rain-storm, not less than seventy thousand people must have gathered to witness the passage of the first fast mail train. In some portions of the Mohawk Valley they literally lined the road for miles. We stopped at Palatine Bridge at 8:59, two minutes ahead of time, and our number was increased by Mr. Z. C. Priest, Division Superintendent of the Central Road, and prospective Democratic candidate for State Prison Inspector.

From this point the run up the beautiful Mohawk Valley to Utica at its western end was devoid of special interest, aside from the remarkable speed of the train. The engine was in charge of Reuben Allen, one of the oldest and most faithful engineers in the country. Syracuse was reached at 11:20, and a stoppage was made to allow a change of engines and engineers. The fresh engine was No. 125, and the engineer was William Gould, and they proved fully the equal of their predecessors. Shortly after leaving Syracuse a most dismal rain-storm set in and lasted until we reached Cleveland. At Buffalo a palace car was attached, with a full delegation of the prominent citizens of Cleveland and adjoining cities, among the number being Hon. E. S. Cowles, of the Cleveland *Leader*. Every station has been passed on time, and thus far not the slightest accident has occurred to mar the pleasure of the journey. The entire train and arrangements were under the immediate charge of Col. George S. Bangs, the father of the Fast Mail service, and the success of the first trip, thus far, is as complete as could be desired. The Post Office clerks who were detailed to accompany this train worked like beavers from the moment the train left the Grand Central Depot.

There were received from the New-York Post Office forty-seven lock bags containing letters and 663 canvas bags filled with newspapers, besides some 50,000 newspapers that were sent from the various journals. The four postal cars were packed from floor to roof and a number of newspaper packages were carried in the drawing-room car. In the forward car the letters were distributed after they were received from each station. In every car the distribution was constantly carried on. The reception and delivery of the mail matter was under the direction of A. D. Sanford, who was assisted by the following-named clerks of the railway mail service, who were selected for their alacrity and efficiency: C. H. Lyons, B. B. Beardsley, W. J. Guernsey, P. Fredenrich, J. F. Joesbury, James J. Cox, and R. E. Halstead. These clerks accompanied the train as far as Syracuse, and will return on the first train going east. During the journey Vice President Wilson and several of the gentlemen on board the train went forward to witness the operation of the crane which catches the mail-bags. During the entire passage over the Hudson River and Central Roads there was not the slightest hitch in the new movement, and there was general satisfaction expressed along the entire route.

THE ST. LOUIS TRAIN ON THE RETURN—THE EXCURSIONISTS' CAR DETAINED BY A JOURNAL TAKING FIRE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 16.—The newspaper and railroad excursionists arrived here this afternoon from St. Louis. The journal of their special car having taken fire, they were obliged to stop over for the night. They were received by a deputation of railroad officials and prominent citizens who placed carriages at the disposal of the party.

THE "TWO ORPHANS" AT ST. PAUL.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Sept. 16.—At the suit of Shook & Palmer, of New-York, Judge Wilson today granted a preliminary injunction against Rankin's theatrical troupe, now performing here, forbidding the further representation of the play known as the "Two Orphans," the plaintiffs claiming to be the owners of the copyright.

HONORS TO RALSTON.

MEMORIAL MEETING IN SAN FRANCISCO.

TWENTY THOUSAND PEOPLE ASSEMBLED TO DO HONOR TO THE MEMORY OF THE DEAD BANKER—ELOQUENT EULOGY BY COL. W. H. L. BARNES.

San Francisco papers of the 9th inst., received yesterday, bring full reports of the meeting of its citizens, who assembled in and around Union Hall on Wednesday evening to do honor to the memory of Mr. William C. Ralston, and to express their disapproval of the course of the two local papers which had persistently heaped libels upon him. The *Alta* says that the meeting was one of the most imposing in numbers, and the most earnest in feeling, ever held in San Francisco. It did not represent a small portion of the community, and was not managed by political feeling; it was actuated by a strong and general affection for the dead banker, and by a deep resentment against his brutal libelers. Addresses were made by Col. W. H. L. Barnes, Hon. Thomas Fitch, Henry F. Williams, Dr. J. C. Shorb, Col. Peter Donahue, and others, and the series of resolutions printed in THE TIMES on the 10th inst. were unanimously adopted.

Col. Barnes addressed the meeting as follows:

MR. PRESIDENT AND FELLOW CITIZENS: This vast assemblage which represents but a small portion of those of your number who have gathered here to-night, has met for a double purpose. It is meet we have come together, that we may express the sentiment of deep and sincere regret which fills the heart of every honest man that William C. Ralston has gone forever to the City of Silence. We meet to say to the world, not that this is a mob of angry and passionate men, urged by the vindictive impulse to avenge the wrongs under which he has suffered, living and dead, but to say, in solemn assembly and council, what we know he was, what we believe in his heart he meant to be, and to say to the world that has received such false and wicked impressions of him, that the citizens of San Francisco are actuated by the common principles of honor and the exterior decencies of civilized life. What he was in his relations to the public every one of us knows. There is not a single material and prominent industry of San Francisco that does not owe to the inspiration of his genius, the energy of his will, the profound faith that he had in her capacities, its very existence. There does not rise to-day over the city a single tall chimney throwing out the fires that are lighted from beneath, where industry and labor and capital are working together to make your city and your State great, prosperous, and energetic that the spirit of William C. Ralston has not been there from the beginning. From the mills at the Mission Dolores to the lead works standing near the spot where he met his unfortunate death; from Kimball's factory at this point of the city to the last and ultimate ridge of labor within your limits that that man has not labored for; that he didn't inspire; that he didn't spend his life and energy and wealth to establish. How many families have been nurtured and cared for by the thoughts and the conceptions of that man's mind? How many have been nurtured and protected by the industries which he has developed? Who shall answer? Who shall show or intimate in the future growth of this city what this one solitary man, this single citizen, who never sought a public favor during the whole of the time of his life among you, who never undertook, (and I speak, who know it,) to dabble in the pool of politics; who never undertook to do a single public or private act in respect to public affairs or the public welfare, but for the public good. Now, they say he sought to rob the city. When it is asserted that from his earliest coming here he was engaged in plundering the city, our answer is, the public's answer to the world, will be, his record is in the monuments of public industry and private enterprise that sparkle and exist all over your city, and but for him, so far as human knowledge goes, so far as human eyes can see, would never have had a single or solitary moment's life. I say he never sought anything from the city or State; the stream of public beneficence never flowed in toward him. A man without ambition, a man of the people, who, though he spent his vast wealth for your sakes, who though he entertained like a prince with boundless munificence, like the stream that rises in the mountain, flowing with onward deepening and widening, not one drop of that which he shed upon you, and upon all of us, ever came back to him. He was a giver; he was a bounteous giver, prodigal if you please, wasteful if you please, but he gave. He was no hoarder of money; he was no miser; he was no public or private usurer. He gave—from the first hour that he came until the last hour of his life he was always giving.

THE SLANDERS REFUTED.

The Eastern papers teem to-day with wild and wicked stories of him. No; men who knew him knew, in the generosity of his life, how it was all for others and none for himself. Simple in his tastes, abstemious in his habits, quiet, moderate, gentle, courteous, no living soul ever saw him depart from the course of a true gentleman, or spend upon himself what he could give to others. That is his record as a public man. It was said on the day when the whole city turned out to bear his poor, sad, white remains to Lone Mountain; when the hands that had toiled so often for you, for me, for every one who came within their reach, were crossed in the everlasting silence upon his breast; when those feet that had traveled so many weary journeys for the good of the people of this State and in the performance of acts of private beneficence which cannot be numbered any more than the sands of the sea; when that great heart, that never beat with anything but a generous and kindly impulse, was stilled forever; when those eyes that had so often looked in kindness and in generosity upon his friends and his fellow-citizens, were dimmed in death; when those lips that had never spoken, to my knowledge, an angry or a wicked word of any human being, were forever hushed in the silence of the grave; when he could not speak to answer for himself; when all that might have been explained was kept until he was dead and gone forever, it was said that he was engaged in Garrison's schemes on this city. Why, fellow-citizens, whatever there was in the Commodore's political schemes, I don't know and I don't care, William C. Ralston was not in the State of California when they occurred, whatever they were. It was said that he held underneath the De Haro claim. Well, that was an assertion. Now, I undertake to assert upon the very best authority of those who are interested in that land claim, that it is very doubtful whether he ever knew that there was such a thing as the De Haro claim. It was said that he fostered the claims of John B. Felton to the United States Senate, because he wanted him as an attorney to represent the De Haro claim. I happened to know that he resisted to the uttermost, from the first, the claims of John B. Felton to the United States Senate, and never befriended him politically for one single hour.

THE DIAMOND SWINDLE.

It was said that he was responsible for what is known as the Diamond Swindle. Gentlemen, I have something to say on that subject. In the course of my professional business it became my duty to prepare the preliminary papers for the organization of that Diamond Company. I know what Mr. Ralston thought and what he felt. I knew that in his confidence in the report of one of the most distinguished scientific mining engineers of this country, or any other, which declared that to be a genuine and most astonishing discovery, he put his money in it. If he ever said one word in its favor to a friend, or anybody through his influence, when that thing was over and ended, when the fraud that was perpetrated upon every man concerned in that company had been disclosed and made known to the world, what did he do? What did he do—this man who undertook to rob the public with the diamond swindle!—he gave them back their money out of his own pocket, and it cost him over three hundred thousand dollars. But he did it like a man, without a murmur or a quiver. And that record, like every other record of that man's life, of which I ever heard, instead of containing for him a single spark of dishonor, is but another attribute to the honesty and the integrity of his life, and his willingness to suffer to the last dollar and the last drop rather than any man should look him in the face and say, "I suffer through you." Why, fellow citizens, when the stock of the Diamond Company was ready to be issued, what did Ralston do? Did he put it out upon the public? Did he ask you, and you, and you, and you, to subscribe? Did he give you a chance to come in on bed-rock prices and swindle you at it finally? He took the stock of that company and locked it up. Not one solitary share was ever issued; not one attempt was ever made to float it on the public; but he locked it up and swore he would keep it locked up until that thing was proved beyond a peradventure. And so it was through him and him alone that those who believed in that thing were not made the innocent causes of suffering and misery and want and destruction.

NO WELL-FOUNDED ACCUSATION AGAINST HIM.

It was said, falsely said, that he was a defaulter to the Bank of California. Now, gentlemen, that is not so. That has never been responsibly asserted by any man, and it cannot be responsibly asserted. If I understand the meaning of the term, as we use it in connection with such an institution, it means one who feloniously secrets and absorbs to his own benefit the moneys that are intrusted to him. Is there any man who will say that of William C. Ralston?

Voices in audience—No, no, no.

The speaker (continuing)—Of all his enormous fortune, it all went to the public. The alleged defalcations are simply indebtedness to the bank of which he was President, which his estate is ample to meet. Where were they sustained? For whom? Who got the benefit of it?

A Voice—The people.

There is not a laboring man, there is not a mechanic, there is not a citizen of San Francisco, that has not reaped the benefit of those loans. What if the capital of the Bank of California was impaired by loans to the Mission Woolen Mills; it has made an institution that is the pride of the city and the State, and is worth to-day more than a million dollars over and above every cent it owes to the Bank of California. Your factories and your places of public industry—the sources from which your best class of mechanics, your skilled mechanics, get their living and support their families—have been taken care of by this capital of the Bank of California. And I think that it is a great deal better to have it in that shape than to have it in Yellow Jacket and Savage. They said there was an over-issue of the stock of the Bank of California. Gentlemen, I say here and now that if there ever was an unmitigated, good old-fashioned American lie, it is that. Why, fellow-citizens, I was going to say how long it was since that melancholy day when the Bank of California temporarily closed its doors. I don't remember. It seems, as I stand before you, as though it was one hundred years of waiting, of suffering and anxiety. But ever since that day, while the affairs of the bank have been investigated, its books have lain open upon the desks for every human being to see; the world, the stockholders, the creditors, and the newspaper reporters—everybody has had his chance to have his see, and to have his say; and to this hour, though the story has been bruited abroad, like that other infamous falsehood that the securities of the bank had been tampered with, not one single share of that stock has been over-issued, and there is not a particle of evidence in the world that it ever was done—not a bit. You may well suppose it is easy to see how in that moment of confusion, with that blow of disaster falling unexpected as it did upon everybody in the street and connected with the institution, a thousand fears would have been expressed, a thousand excited minds, until, upon looking at it, suggesting a thousand causes. A suggestion of a possibility, made in confidence by an officer of that bank, who is as loyal to Mr. Ralston's memory as I am, who have received a thousand benefits from him, might have suggested, in confidence, what was afterward asserted as a fact, which he could not procure the retraction of, though he begged it almost upon his knees. It was a disastrous day when the Bank of California suspended; it was a day of sorrow and dismay when that man, whom we knew so well, whose face and form was so familiar to so many of us, met that sudden and terrible death at North Beach. But when the full history of this thing comes to be written, when this bank—not like others that might be named, which closed their doors and closed them forever, leaving stockholders, depositors, and creditors to wander around like the shades through hell forever unpaid, and forever unsatisfied—the Bank of California stands to-day upon a stronger and more hopeful basis than it has stood at any time since its first inception, and the first opening of its doors, with assets in excess of its liabilities; yes, in excess of them; with a guarantee fund mounting every day, not merely subscribed by those interested in the bank, but by those who have no interest at all, except in the memory and love they had for the man who was its head, and for the reputation and character of the State; a guarantee fund mounting to ten, eleven, twelve, fifteen millions of dollars, to resume and become as it was destined to be, and surely will be, as safe and sound a financial institution as the sun ever shone upon.

MR. RALSTON AS A FRIEND AND A CITIZEN.

What shall I say of that man as a friend? Whoever knew him but found in him a loyal, faithful, honest-hearted, tender, sympathizing, self-sacrificing friend? It made no difference what your trouble was—monetary, personal, or whatever it was—you could take him when the tide was surging and sweeping in a financial sense about his ears, and he could strip himself of all his own cares and anxieties and sit down and hear what you had to say, and set himself to work with that resistless energy of his to bear you safely through. No poor man ever went to him and received an unkind word. No defenseless woman, no little child ever begged of him, but—unlike many others—his pocket was as free as his advice. No one in trouble ever spoke to that man and had him put him through all the phases of his misery before he relieved him. He gave everywhere to everybody; and if a child wanted a place to work, and went to him, he would lay aside his business and go with it in hand until he found something for it to do. Everywhere, with everybody—he never cringed to a rich man, and he never turned his back upon a poor one. His proudest boast was that he was a man of the people; that his father was a carpenter; that he learned his trade; and I remember—and it only occurs to me at this moment—that when a couple of years ago I was discussing before the public that question, "What shall we do with our boys?" he said that if a trade school could be started here for these untrained, uneducated boys, he would give, the first man on the list, $100,000 to start it. And it was through his influence, and through his persuasions toward those who were most near him, that James Lick made that munificent provision, which still exists, for the establishment in San Francisco of the great trade school for boys. I say, whenever you look at him, whatever he did, whatever he attempted to do, was never, never—and God, who hears the assertion, knows its truth—from a selfish, base or ignoble motive. When shall we see his like again? When will this nation ever see a man like him, who lived uplifted, honored, surrounded with adulators, breathed upon by the breath of flattery, who never was touched or stung, or moved by it in the least? A man who had no thought for himself; a man who gave to everybody; a man who sacrificed himself whenever sacrifice was needed; a man who, when disaster came upon him and his institution, never sought to steal away one dollar for himself, but emerged from that bank homeless, houseless, penniless, with nothing before him but the world and his energy; a family that he loved as he did his life, standing like himself alone, the inmates of the house of a friend; money, wealth, station, everything gone, but that indomitable energy and will of his that feared not the face of clay; he would, if God had spared his life, have been in the future, as he is to-day, the typical representative of California energy and will and power. And he would have been to-day, as he is to-night, more glorious in his defeat than any other living citizen ever was in the proudest victory that ever came upon him. This generation, this city, this State, the whole United States, has never yet produced a single private citizen whom so many men loved, and for whose death so many honestly and sincerely grieved. Never.

THE NEWSPAPER SLANDERS UPON HIM.

And it is for you and for those who are without the walls of this building, thronging and crowding the street in front of it—it is for you, to-night, to say what your feelings toward him are, as a citizen and a man; what your sympathy is with his family; what your view is, as the representative men of this great metropolis, of the spirit which, whether the facts were so or not, that upon the day when we bore him to his final resting place and laid him away to sleep, and came back weary-footed and aching-hearted, and with streaming eyes, to be met, in this age of civilization, in this time of supposed Christian principle, with an account of his life and his crimes, every word of which, so far as I have ever heard the man spoken of since then, was an unutterable and unmitigated falsehood. I have seen the day when I believed that press, often prejudiced, often bitter, often scathing in its denunciation of men and principles, was actuated by an honest purpose for the right. I have stood in the courts of justice, and fought the battles of that sheet in this city, and in other parts of the State, and spoken and shouted for the liberty of the press. That day, fellow-citizens, has gone forever, and I can only look with an emotion partly of pity and partly of abhorrence upon the pen that could write, and the mind that could dictate, and the will that could put upon paper with type an attack of such a character at such a time. I believe this, that while a man lives they have a right to criticise him. I believe the press has the right, if it thinks a man engaged in any public or private operation that needs criticism, to criticise it; but I believe that when he lies helpless and silent in his grave, there should be at least a truce long enough to let his friends bury him away out of their sight. Soldiers upon the battle-field will give their enemy a chance to go to bury the dead; savages will give on either side the warring tribe an opportunity to go out and pick up the brown body of the warrior and draw the poisoned arrows from his helpless, bleeding body, and give him savage sepulture, with his bow and his arrows, and place him away to rest the rest remaining for the savage. It is for the Christianity and the civilization of this great city to go back of barbarism, to go back of civilization, and refuse to give the widow an opportunity to put her husband's body in the grave, and will not give the little children a moment's hope at least that their father was beloved by his fellow-men, for whose good he had taken all from them and given it, like Cæsar, to the people. Not an hour, not a moment; it had to be done to serve the purposes of an election. Well, I think it did.

CONCLUSION.

Major Smiley had well said that there was at one time in the breasts of the people of California a certain rude heroic sense of justice that prompted them to wreak upon the spot such vengeance as they thought was deserved; but we live in a different time, and for a higher and nobler purpose. The people of San Francisco, when they speak to-night, will make their calm, dignified, manly protest to the world. No act of violence, no evil thought shall live in our hearts in the presence of the dead. We come to speak of him, to say to the world how much we love him; to say to all mankind that the falsehoods that have gone forth, sown on the winds like falling leaves in Autumn, that not one solitary shadow of a shade in the hearts of the people of San Francisco rests upon that man's memory. That is what this meeting is for; that is what we are all here for; and when we go away to our homes, when we bear away the memory of this meeting, it will have mingled with it nothing that is unworthy the occasion, nothing that is unworthy the citizen and the man and the friend we have lost, but shall act as befits men who feel that they are speaking, not to themselves, but to civilization!

THE CITY OF PEKING.

San Francisco papers publish the report of the surveyors and engineers who examined the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer City of Peking upon her arrival at that port. It is dated Aug. 26. They say: "After a careful survey we find that the ship has been strained during her voyage from New-York to San Francisco, caused by her being loaded too deep, and also from having her cargo and ballast stowed in the ends forward and abaft of the machinery space. The consumption of coal lightened her four feet nine inches, and this was taken out of the amidships, leaving the ends loaded. The buoyancy under the amidship section, which is 140 feet in length and above one-third of her entire displacement, or one-half of her carrying capacity in dead weight, is so great that in stormy weather the ship must have been under a strain such as no one would have prepared for. We are surprised to find that she has not received more damage than now exists or has been reported to us. The damage to the vessel consists of loose rivets, which are scattered, showing that there is no local weakness, but a general straining of the vessel. At present most of those rivets are in the after section, which excess, in our opinion, is due to the broken propeller, it having lost two contiguous blades, giving it an eccentric motion, causing a heavy jar to the after section of the vessel, the ship having run in this condition seventy-one days. We find that the straining of the vessel during the entire voyage of eighty-three days, steaming in the condition as herein stated, shows in many places the effects of the strains she has been exposed to, and if not attended to will lead to greater expense in the future, as it is impossible to repair an iron ship, efficiently, that has been strained, by making good those parts only that show damage. It will require additional strength to make her equal to what she was when she left the port of New-York.

After having made our survey of the vessel, we are surprised at the report made by the local inspectors at Hong Kong, wherein they prohibited the ship from carrying passengers, and we think they acted very unjustly toward the company. In support of this statement no better evidence can be offered than the fact of the vessel never having damaged any cargo."

OUT-DOOR SPORTS.

THE MARKSMAN'S BADGE.

CONTEST FOR THE TROPHY BY THE SECOND DIVISION, BROOKLYN.

The members of the First Class in the Second Division, Brooklyn, contested for the marksman's badge at Creedmoor yesterday. The regiments represented were the Thirteenth, twelve men, under command of Capt. Davids, Lieut. Parker Inspector of Rifle Practice; Fourteenth, twenty-two men, commanded by Capt. Brennan, Capt. Fagan Inspector of Rifle Practice; Fifteenth, nine men, Lieut. Col. Meyenborg commanding and Inspector of Rifle Practice; Twenty-third, nineteen men, Adjt. Frothingham commanding, Lieut. Bourdette Acting Inspector of Rifle Practice; Thirty-second, twenty-seven men, under command of Capt. Lütz, Capt. Ross Inspector of Rifle Practice. The corps arrived on the ground early, and many of the regiments completed their scores in time to depart by the 2:46 train for Hunter's Point. Col. W. J. Denslow, of the division staff, was present, and scored thirty-five out of a possible fifty points. Following are the scores in detail, the highest attainable number being fifty points:

THIRTEENTH REGIMENT.

Names.	200 Yards.	T'l.	500 Yards.	T'l.	G'd T'l.
Lieut. S. N. Strong.	3 4 3 4 4	18	4 5 0 5 4	18	36
P'v'e H. S. Watkins	3 3 5 3 3	17	3 2 3 4 5	17	34
P'v'e W.A.Campbell	4 4 4 4 4	20	3 0 3 2 4	12	32
Private T. H. Jones	3 4 3 3 4	17	3 3 3 3 2	14	31
Capt. J. Davis	2 2 3 4 3	14	2 4 4 3 0	14	28
Lieut. S. B. Parker.	4 4 3 3 3	17	3 3 0 0 3	9	26
Corp. A. Townley	4 3 2 2 2	13	4 0 5 2 2	13	26

FOURTEENTH REGIMENT.

Names.	200 Yards.	T'l.	500 Yards.	T'l.	G'd T'l.
Capt. Fagan	4 5 3 3 4	19	2 5 3 3 2	15	34
Private M. King	3 4 4 4 4	19	0 2 4 4 4	14	33
Private J. Clancey.	4 2 4 4 4	18	4 3 4 0 4	15	33
Sergt. J. M. White.	4 4 4 4 2	18	2 3 3 4 3	15	33
Private W. E. King.	5 5 4 4 4	22	4 0 2 3 0	9	31
Sergt. T. Arkell	4 4 3 4 4	19	3 0 4 0 4	11	30
Private J. Henwood.	3 4 3 3 4	17	2 0 5 2 3	12	29
Private S. Nipple	3 3 3 4 5	18	0 2 0 5 3	10	28
Corp. J. Corry	5 4 3 4 3	19	0 4 4 0 0	8	27
Q. M. S. A. Barnlo	3 3 3 2 4	15	2 0 4 5 0	11	26
Private T. Harvey	4 4 4 2 5	19	0 0 3 0 3	6	25

FIFTEENTH BATTALION.

Names.	200 Yards.	T'l.	500 Yards.	T'l.	G'd T'l.
Lt. Col. Meyenborg.	3 3 3 4 3	16	4 4 5 2 4	19	35
Lt. H. Mantanus	0 2 3 0 3	8	4 5 2 5 5	20	28
Capt. H. Werner	2 4 4 4 3	17	4 0 2 0 3	9	26

TWENTY-THIRD REGIMENT.

Names.	200 Yards.	T'l.	500 Yards.	T'l.	G'd T'l.
DrumMajor Beavan	4 4 3 4 3	18	5 3 4 4 5	21	39
Priv. F. J. Holton	4 4 4 3 4	19	3 3 5 3 5	19	38
P't Cowperthwaite.	3 4 2 4 3	16	4 5 4 5 3	21	37
Corp. J. H. Stearns.	4 4 3 4 4	19	2 4 4 4 4	18	37
Corp. C. A. Coffin	4 2 2 3 3	14	5 3 4 5 5	22	36
Corp. W. J. Oliver	4 3 4 4 3	18	3 4 4 3 4	18	36
Adjt. Frothin-ham.	3 4 3 3 4	17	3 4 4 4 2	17	34
Private Barlow	3 3 2 3 4	15	5 0 3 5 5	18	33
L. G. G. Malloy	4 2 4 5 3	18	4 T 5 3 4	15	33
Priv. D. C. Pinney	4 3 2 2 4	15	3 4 5 2 3	17	32
Corp. E. DeForrest.	3 4 4 4 4	19	2 4 0 2 4	12	31
Sergt. G. H. Pettit.	4 4 3 3 3	17	2 3 3 3 2	13	30
Corp. J. M. Allen	3 2 4 4 4	17	3 3 2 0 3	11	28
Corp. J. G.W. Clark.	4 3 3 5 3	18	0 0 3 3 3	9	27
Drummer Beavan	0 4 4 4 4	16	0 0 5 0 4	9	25

THIRTY-SECOND REGIMENT.

Names.	200 Yards.	T'l.	500 Yards.	T'l.	G'd T'l.
Private D. Kräuter.	4 4 4 3 5	20	3 5 4 4 4	20	40
Sgt. J. Bettenhauser	3 4 3 4 5	19	4 4 5 2 3	18	37
Sergt. F. Miller	4 3 3 2 4	16	4 4 5 4 4	21	37
Corp. C. Schunk	3 2 3 4 5	15	5 4 4 4 4	21	36
Lieut. Col. J. Rueger	4 3 5 5 3	20	3 2 4 0 5	14	34
Lieut. J. M. Otto	0 4 4 4 2	14	4 3 5 4 4	20	34
Sergt. Dorst	5 4 4 4 4	21	2 3 3 2 3	13	34
Capt. C. Lutz	3 3 2 4 4	16	4 0 4 5 5	18	34
Capt. Schmidt	3 3 5 3 4	18	2 5 0 5 3	15	33
Sergt. J. Kupper	2 2 0 5 3	12	4 4 5 4 4	21	33
Col. H. E. Roehr	3 3 2 4 2	14	4 0 5 4 2	15	29
Sergt. E. Hoff	5 4 3 3 2	17	4 3 0 5 0	12	29
Private J. Roch	3 4 4 4 3	18	0 3 2 4 0	9	27
Sergt. F. Babst	3 4 0 3 3	13	3 3 0 2 5	13	26
Sergt. D. Cordes	3 3 4 2 5	17	4 4 0 0 0	8	25
Capt. G. Ross	4 4 4 2 3	17	2 0 3 0 3	8	25

FORTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT.

Names.	200 Yards.	T'l.	500 Yards.	T'l.	G'd T'l.
Lieut. A. G. Brown.	4 5 2 3 4	18	4 3 4 5 3	19	37
Private Bailey	4 4 4 4 3	19	3 5 4 2 4	18	37
Pr. E. W. Vaughan.	3 5 4 4 4	20	3 2 5 4 2	16	36
Cp. J.C. E. Hinrichs.	4 4 4 4 0	16	5 3 4 3 5	20	36
Pr. F. Backhover	4 4 3 4 3	18	5 2 3 2 5	17	35
Capt. Perry	4 4 4 4 4	20	2 5 4 0 3	14	34
Pr. J. J. Hinrichs	4 5 3 3 3	18	2 2 2 4 4	14	32
Lieut. R. P. Marie	5 4 2 2 4	17	5 2 2 5 0	14	31
Pr. S. E. Condon	3 0 4 4 4	15	0 4 5 3 2	14	29
Pr. T. Godfrey, Jr.	0 3 4 3 4	14	5 5 2 0 3	15	29
Pr. J. F. Parker	2 0 3 4 3	12	0 3 4 4 4	15	27
Col. D. E. Austen	4 4 4 5 3	20	0 0 4 0 2	6	26
Maj. W.H. Brownell.	4 5 3 4 2	18	4 0 2 0 2	8	26
Lieut. G. A. Phelan.	3 3 4 3 3	16	4 3 0 3 0	10	26
Pr. W. Cole	2 3 2 2 3	12	3 5 3 0 3	14	26

The several regiments made the following averages: Thirteenth, 58 3-10 per cent.; Fourteenth, 50 per cent.; Fifteenth, 33⅓ per cent.; Twenty-third, 79 per cent.; Thirty-second, 59 3-10 per cent., and Forty-seventh, 43 6-10 per cent.

CRICKET.

A very interesting game of cricket was played on the Prospect Park Grounds, in Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon, between the Staten Island and Prospect Park Cricket Clubs, the former club winning by the following score:

STATEN ISLAND.

Moore, c. Peters, b. Errington	6
Stevens, b. Sprague	0
Luske, b. Errington	0
Donald, run out	2
Davis, b. Sprague	0
Brewster, run out	8
Robinson, run out	0
Roberts, not out	4
P. Allen, b. Errington	0
Rogers, run out	0
Leg-bye	1
Total	21

PROSPECT PARK.

Peters, c. and b. Rogers	0
Reid, c. Rogers, b. Brewster	2
Dodge, c. substitute, b. Rogers	2
Melville, b. Rogers	0
W. Scott, c. substitute, b. Brewster	4
Errington, run out	3
Crossley, b. Brewster	0
Greig, b. Rogers	1
Sprague, b. Rogers	2
G. Scott, not out	3
Kay, b. Rogers	0
Bye, 1; leg-bye, 1	2
Total	19

RUNS SCORED AT FALL OF EACH WICKET.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	10th.
Staten Island	0	1	8	8	8	10	20	21	21	21
Prospect Park	0	4	4	6	10	10	11	14	19	19

Umpires—Messrs. A. Gilbert and H. Harman.

Time of game—Three hours and thirty minutes.

BASE-BALL.

The junior nine of the champion Flyaway Club, of this City, played their return game of base-ball with the Florence Club, also of this City, on the old Flyaway Grounds at Hunter's Point, yesterday afternoon, and defeated them a second time, the score standing 8 to 6. The professional game between the Athletics, of Philadelphia, and the Mutuals, of this City, arranged to have been played on the Union Grounds, in Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon, was postponed on account of the rainy weather. This afternoon the Athletics will play with the Atlantics, of Brooklyn, and to-morrow with the Mutuals.

The Bostons beat the Stars, of New-London, Conn., at that city, yesterday, by a score of 19 to 1.

A YACHT RACE IN THE RAIN.

The Atlantic Yacht Club, of Brooklyn, had a race yesterday for the cat-rigged boats attached to its fleet. The ill-fortune which follows the Atlantics in the matter of weather did not desert it on this occasion, for the greater part of the race was sailed in a downpour of rain. Still the contest was not uninteresting, and the course being a short triangular one, which was sailed over three times, the boats were always in sight. The race was sailed in Gowanus Bay. The prizes consisted of a silver cup and a championship pennant. Commodore Thayer's yacht, the Triton, was the flag-ship, and the boats started from her position and sailed over the triangular course, rounding the sloop Orion and the schooner Agnes, which were anchored at suitable points. There was a light breeze from the south-east, and when the boats started the tide was ebbing, but at the finish there was a strong flood. The following competed:

Yacht.	Size. ft.	in.	Owner.
Thayer	18	0	H. Hogan
Caprice	18	6	R. S. Church
Lapwing	18	6	J. B. Morgan
Ada	18	3	C. B. Moffat
Vanita	21	0	A. H. Farrington

The signal to start was given at 1:56, and the boats got off as follows: Thayer, 2:00:34; Caprice, 2:00:41; Lapwing, 2:00:43; Ada, 2:01:45; Vanita, 2:02:08. Although getting off last the Vanita went quickly to the front and was first round the Orion. From that point she increased her lead till the finish. The first round of the course was completed as follows: Vanita, 2:57:05; Ada, 3:02:09; Thayer, 3:02:29; Caprice, 3:03:16; Lapwing, 3:06:17. At the finish of the second round the boats were timed in the following order: Vanita, 3:43:22; Ada, 3:50:21; Thayer, 3:51:32; Caprice, 3:53:29; Lapwing, 4:02:05. At this point the Thayer dropped out, and the Lapwing subsequently followed her example. The others, after making the third round of the course, arrived in this order: Vanita, 5:12:48; Caprice, 5:55:35; Ada, 5:57:08. The Vanita had to give time to the Ada and Caprice, but after this concession she was still a very easy winner.

THE TURF.

THE RUNNING MEETING AT FLEETWOOD PARK.

Yesterday was the second day of the running meeting at Fleetwood Park, and notwithstanding the threatening aspect of the weather there was a good attendance of spectators. The track was in good condition. The first race on the programme was a dash of a mile and an eighth for all ages, which had three entries, including L. A. Hitchcock's b. f. Mollie Darling, M. Byrnes' b. f. Nettie B., formerly Vernango, and George Longstaff's gr. c. Derby. Mollie Darling was a strong favorite in the pools. They were started half way down the homestretch, and when the flag fell Nettie B. darted away in the lead, with Mollie Darling second and Derby behind. When they reached the stand Nettie B. showed a length in front of Derby, who had run up and led Mollie Darling a neck. As they went round the turn Derby fell behind again, and at the quarter pole Nettie B. was still leading by a length, Mollie Darling second, two lengths in front of Derby. As they went down the backstretch Nettie B. got further away and passed the half-mile pole two lengths before Mollie Darling, while Derby dropped far out of the race. When they came up the hill Mollie Darling closed rapidly on Nettie B., the latter only leading her a neck at the three-quarter pole, and when they turned into the homestretch Mollie assumed the lead, winning the race by a length in 2:00½, Derby a hundred yards behind.

SUMMARY.

FIRST RACE.—One mile and an eighth, for all ages; purse $200, of which $50 to second horse.

L. A. Hitchcock's b. f. Mollie Darling, 4 years, by Revolver, out of Shipper, 105 pounds. Cochran.......... 1
M. Byrnes' b. f. Nettie B., formerly Vernango, 3 years, by Vandal, out of Woodbine, 92 pounds. Slade.......... 2
George Longstaff's r. c. Derby, 3 years, by Eugene, out of Kate Sovereign, 95 pounds. Spellman.... 3
Time—2:00½.

THE MILE HEATS.

The second event was a mile-heat handicap for all ages, for which the following four were engaged, viz.: F. Stearns' gr. g. Frank, A. H. Torrence's b. h. Moonstone, M. Byrnes' ch. h. Camden, and John Coffee's b. c. by Panic. The knowing division made Moonstone the favorite.

First Heat.—The Panic colt was the first off, Frank second, Camden third. As they went along the backstretch the four were close together, making a fine struggle, and when they reached the half-mile pole Frank showed a head in front of Camden. Climbing the hill Frank and Camden left the others, and there was a close contest between them until they entered the homestretch, when Frank rushed away and won the heat by two lengths.

Second Heat.—Frank sold for $250, Moonstone $200, and the field $55. When the signal was given Camden was off in the lead, but on the turn Moonstone rushed past him and reached the quarter pole two lengths before Frank, who was a length ahead of Camden. When they climbed the hill on the lower turn Frank gained on Moonstone, and at the three-quarters but a length of daylight separated them. From this time home the struggle between the pair was very exciting, Frank finally winning the heat by a neck, in 1:47¼.

SUMMARY.

SECOND RACE.—Handicap, mile heats, for all ages; purse $250, of which $50 to the second horse.

F. Stearns' gr. g. Frank, 5 years, by Engineer, dam by Governor Wickliffe, 90 pounds. Spellman...1 1
A. H. Torrence's b. h. Moonstone, aged, by Asteroid, out of Alabama, 114 pounds. Donahue........4 2
M. Byrnes' ch. h. Camden, aged, by Bulletin, dam, by Leviathan, 108 pounds..........2 3
John Coffee's b. c., 3 years, by Panic, out of Long Nine, 80 pounds. Cochran..........3 4
Time—1:46½, 1:47¼.

THE MILE AND A QUARTER.

The concluding race was a dash of a mile and a quarter, which had three entries in L. A. Hitchcock's ch. c. Century, J. W. Weldon's ch. c. Warfare, and M. Byrnes' ch. m. by Censor. In the betting Century was a great favorite, selling at $100, while the other two brought but $30. They were started with Warfare leading, but when they reached the stand the Censor mare was half a length in front of Century, who was leading Warfare a neck. At the half-mile pole Century showed in front and Warfare was second, the Censor mare falling out of the race. At the three-quarter pole Century was half a length before Warfare, and keeping his position finally won the race by a length in 2:18½.

SUMMARY.

THIRD RACE.—One mile and a quarter, for all ages; purse $200, of which $50 to the second.

L. A. Hitchcock's ch. c. Century, 4 years, by Censor, out of Intrigue, 108 pounds. Fisher.......... 1
J. W. Weldon, Jr.'s, ch. c. Warfare, 3 years, by War Dance, out of Wagonette, 95 pounds. Cochran.. 2
M. Byrnes' ch. m., aged, by Censor, dam unknown, 105 pounds. Fitzgerald.......... 3
Time—2:18½.

TROTTING AT HARTFORD.

HARTFORD, Conn., Sept. 16.—The race at Charter Oak Park this afternoon between Smuggler and Sensation was won by Smuggler in three straight heats. The following is the summary:

CHARTER OAK PARK, Hartford, Conn., Sept 16.—Purse, $1,500.

H. S. Russell's br. s. Smuggler	1	1	1
Dan Mace's b. g. Sensation	2	2	2

TIME.

	Quarter.	One-half.	Three-quarters.	Mile.
First heat	36¼	1:12½	1:48	2:22½
Second heat	36¼	1:12	1:47	2:21½
Third heat	36	1:11	1:46¾	2:22

The track was heavy for the first half mile. Smuggler trotted the three heats in fine style without a break. Sensation was sore, from the running of a spike into one of his legs, and nervous, and could with difficulty be kept down to his work.

POUGHKEEPSIE TROTTING.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Sept. 16.—There were three races at the Dutchess County Fair to-day. The stallion race was won by Shylock in three straight heats. Time—2:50, 2:49¼, 2:50¼. The 2:50 contest was won in three straight heats by Lady Van. Time—2:45¼, 2:44¾, 2:46. The free-for-all was won by Prince. Four heats were trotted; the first one was won by New-Berlin Girl. Time—2:36¼, 2:36¾, 2:37½, 2:37¼.

MYSTIC PARK RACES POSTPONED.

BOSTON, Sept. 16.—The races at Mystic Park were postponed till Friday. Goldsmith Maid trotted one mile in the rain, making the quarter in 34½, the half mile in 1:09, and the mile in 2:18. With a good day and track it is believed she would have made very fast time.

THE LOUISVILLE FALL MEETING.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 16.—The Fall meeting of the Louisville Jockey Club begins next Monday. The indications are that it will be one of the most successful ever held in the Autumn. There are nearly 200 horses now on the course.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Sept. 16, 1875.

THE CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION.

Our Minister to Central America writes that he has been officially informed that the Government of Guatemala has decided not to participate in the Chili Exposition, and he thinks that Costa Rica will be the only Central American State represented in Chili, all the other States reserving their resources for the Exposition at Philadelphia. He also says that the road from Izabel, or Santo Thomas, on the Bay of Honduras, will be completed in time for the articles to be sent by that route, and that he wishes to make arrangements for a steam-ship from New-York or New-Orleans to come to that port for them. He thinks that many persons from Central America would attend our Centennial if the Centennial Commission could make some arrangement with the mail steam-ship company and its contracting lines of railway to reduce the present high rates of fare, and to issue Centennial tickets to go and return, purchaseable at the agency at Guatemala.

NAVAL ORDERS.

Lieut. F. M. Symonds is ordered to the Minnesota, at New-York; Pay Director H. M. Heiskell is detached from the Philadelphia Navy-yard and ordered to settle accounts; Sailmaker George S. Douglass is ordered to the Powhatan, at New-York, in place of Sailmaker George C. Boreman, detached and placed on waiting orders; Midshipman James C. Cresap has reported his return home, having been detached from the Richmond, and has been placed on waiting orders.

THE ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE.

Gov. Fletcher telegraphed to Gen. Sherman a reply that he would be at Des Moines, Iowa, on the 30th of September to deliver the annual address before the Society of the Army of the Tennessee.

SIGNAL LIGHTS.

The Light-house Board gives notice that on and after Nov. 1 a light will be shown from the light-house recently erected on the middle or highest part of Egg Rock, coast of Maine, Frenchman's Bay. On and after Oct. 15 a light will be shown from the light-house recently erected at the southerly end of Avery's Rock, coast of Maine, Machias Bay. On and after Oct. 1 a light will be shown from the light-house recently erected at Yerba Buena Island, San Francisco Bay, California. On and after Sept. 20 a light will be shown from the light-house recently erected on and about 900 feet from the outer end of the west pier at Ontonagon, Mich. The light will be a fixed red.

LAW REPORTS.

THEATRICAL TROUBLES.

THE RIGHT OF THE EXHIBITION OF "OUR BOYS" DECLARED TO BE VESTED IN AUGUSTIN DALY.

Argument as to the right to exhibit the comedy known as "Our Boys," as between Mr. Lester Wallack and Mr. Augustin Daly, was heard by Judge Donohue, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday. A temporary injunction had been granted on the application of Mr. Wallack, restraining Mr. Daly from exhibiting the play on the ground that Mr. Wallack had purchased that exclusive right from Thomas Henry French, the authorized agent of the author, Mr. H. J. Byron, of London, and the argument yesterday was in pursuance of an order issued with the temporary injunction directing Mr. Daly to show cause why it should not be continued. Mr. Wallack's claim was that on Aug. 25 last he took from Mr. French an assignment of the right to exhibit the play, agreeing to pay therefor the royalty of $30 for each exhibition in the evening, and $15 for each afternoon, and had paid him $500 in advance on account of such royalty, and that such sale was in advance of any title which Mr. Daly might have acquired to the play.

On behalf of Mr. Daly, Mr. W. D. Booth, his counsel, read affidavits from him [Daly] and Mr. French, to the effect that in March last the play had been offered to Mr. Daly on the same terms as those stated by Mr. Wallack, and that he had accepted it; that subsequently, and in Mr. Daly's absence from the City, the representatives of Mr. Wallack sought to purchase the play, but Mr. French refused unless Mr. Daly would surrender his right and the manuscript; that in September last, while Mr. Daly was in the West, Mr. French telegraphed to him on the subject, and received a telegraph reply from which he interpreted Mr. Daly's willingness to give it up; that he [French] thereupon made the contract with Mr. Wallack; that upon Mr. Daly's return he disavowed any intention to surrender the play, and on being told by Mr. French that Mr. Wallack was willing to advance $500, expressed his willingness to do the same thing; that thereupon Mr. French offered to return the $500 to Mr. Wallack, which was refused, although Mr. Wallack admitted that he understood his right to the play to depend on the consent of Mr. Daly; that Mr. Wallack at the same time said he was not so anxious to get the play to the exclusion of Mr. Daly as he was to prevent the Union Square Theatre managers from getting it. Telegrams were also read from the author of the play, received by Mr. Daly since these proceedings had commenced, to the effect that he recognized Mr. Daly as the owner, and that the contract conferring such ownership had been made last Spring, although the formal assignment was not executed until September. In reply, Mr. A. Oakey Hall, on the part of Mr. Wallack, read affidavits of the latter's assistants and agents, in which it was alleged that when the written contract with Mr. French was signed, on Aug. 25 last, the latter assumed to act as though Mr. Daly had no further claim to the play. Mr. Hall was then proceeding to argue on the facts presented by the affidavits when he was cut short by Judge Donohue, who, as matter of law and in conformity with the facts submitted, decided that when Mr. French sold the play to Mr. Daly his agency there ended; that it nowhere appeared that this sale had been disavowed by the author, Mr. Byron, but, on the contrary, since these proceedings had been commenced Mr. Byron had confirmed the sale to Mr. Daly by cable telegram. The injunction, therefore, must be dissolved.

THE ROSE MICHEL INJUNCTION.

Below is the order of the court restraining Mr. Augustin Daly from using the play "Rose Michel." Its provisions are extremely sweeping:

"An injunction ordering the defendants, their agents and attorneys, to desist and refrain from producing, performing, representing, playing, printing, publishing, translating, copying, adapting, selling, or in any way disposing of or using the drama or play 'Rose Michel,' or manuscript of said play, or otherwise exercising any control, or ownership, or dominion of or over the said drama, composition, play, or manuscripts in whole or in part, and also from producing, representing, printing, publishing, or otherwise exhibiting or permitting to be produced, represented, played or otherwise exhibited any play under the name of 'Rose Michel,' or any colorable imitation, translation, adaptation, combination, or modification thereof, having heretofore, to wit, on the 25th day of August, 1875, been granted by Hon. John J. Freedman, a Justice of this court, now on reading and filing the injunction order and order to show cause, &c., &c., and after hearing A. J. Dittenhoefer and C. W. Brooke in favor of continuing said injunction, and William D. Booth and Thomas W. Clark and Walter E. Smith opposed thereto, it is ordered that said injunction be in all things continued during the pendency and until the termination of this action."

THE PARK THEATRE SEIZURE.

As the performance at the Park Theatre was about to begin on Wednesday evening, a Sheriff's officer entered and seized the furniture of the theatre on an attachment sued out by Henry B. Hertz on a claim of $635, and thus stopped the performance for the night. Yesterday morning the attachment was vacated in the Marine Court, (from whence it issued,) on the ground that the manner of its service was an abuse of the process of the court. Plaintiff's counsel then applied to Judge Donohue, in Supreme Court, Chambers, for another attachment. The Judge granted it, but made an order to show cause why it should not be vacated, returnable forthwith. Counsel for plaintiff urged that he have a few days to prepare affidavits in response to the order to show cause. Judge Donohue refused, but said he would give him until 9 o'clock this morning, on condition that the property was immediately returned to the theatre, and on this condition the adjournment was accepted.

A JILTED LOVER'S REVENGE.

On the 26th of October, 1874, four overcoats valued at $250 were stolen from the residence of Mr. James D. Goin, No. 613 Fifth avenue. About the same time various articles of ladies' apparel, ornaments, and dress-making materials amounting to hundreds of dollars mysteriously disappeared from the same house. Detectives were called in, but the robbery and the thief remained as much a mystery as ever. A short time ago a young man named Timothy Madden, who, it is said, had been keeping company with a dress-maker in the employ of Mr. Goin, named Miss Fanny Collins, but who had been discarded by her, returned one of the stolen overcoats to Mr. Goin, and charged Miss Collins with the theft. He also said that the other stolen articles were in her possession, she claiming that they had been presented to her by the members of Mr. Goin's family. A search-warrant was issued by Justice Kasmire, and Detective Levins, of the Nineteenth Precinct, went to the dress-maker's apartments, No. 648 Hudson street, and found nearly all the missing goods, and others which are awaiting identification at the Nineteenth Precinct Station-house. All these articles are supposed to have been stolen from other families in whose employ Miss Collins has been. She was arrested and yesterday taken before Justice Kasmire, at the Yorkville Police Court, accompanied by her father and sister. She pleaded not guilty, and was held to bail in the sum of $2,000.

THE VETTERLEIN UNDERVALUATION CASE.

Some time since Mr. Demas Barnes, Assignee in Bankruptcy of Theodore H. and Bernhard T. Vetterlein, filed a petition to the Secretary of the Treasury to remit a penalty of $99,951 25, incurred on a judgment against the bankrupts in the United States District Court for alleged intentional undervaluations of invoices of tobacco. The ground of the petition was that no intent to defraud the Government had existed, and that the bankrupts were subject to only a penalty of about $3,000 for a mere technical violation of the law. In order to prove this to the Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Samuel Boardman, counsel for the Assignee, applied yesterday to Judge Blatchford, in the United States District Court, for an order of reference to take testimony. Assistant United States District Attorney Smith opposed the application, on the ground that, under the statute, only the persons incurring the penalty, or, in other words, the bankrupt, could move in the matter of obtaining a remission. Judge Blatchford decided that the assignee, for all practical purposes, represented the bankrupts, and granted the application for a reference, saying that he would give the parties interested a chance to present their case to the Secretary of Treasury.

THE TWEED LIS PENDENS.

Judge Donohue, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday removed the *lis pendens* in the Tweed case from a piece of property situated at the junction of Eighth avenue and Fifty-ninth street. The property is claimed by William K. Stephens. The same Judge has ordered that a substituted mortgage to the Mutual Gas-light Company for $45,000 take preference over the *lis pendens*. The property covered by this mortgage is known as No. 930 Broadway, and is claimed by Ebenezer H. Balcu as owner.

STENOGRAPHERS' FEES IN BANKRUPTCY CASES.

The question came before Judge Blatchford yesterday, in the United States District Court, as to the power of the court to make allowance for the fees of stenographers employed by counsel in bankruptcy cases, and Judge Blatchford ruled that no allowance could be granted by the court for such services, which were a matter for purely private arrangement between counsel and stenographers, and for which the court was no more responsible than for counsel's, butchers', or bakers' bills, or their bills for clerk hire incurred for copying documents.

THE BARRE BANK ROBBERY.

Judge Donohue, of the Supreme Court, having refused to admit testimony on habeas corpus proceedings of the whereabouts of George Miles, alias Myers, on the night of the Barre Bank robbery, and refused an application for trial pending appeal to another Judge, the prisoner's counsel were heard by Judge Brady in his private room yesterday afternoon, and after argument the decision was reserved until this morning.

RECORDER HACKETT'S COURT.

THE WORK OF CLEARING OUT THE TOMBS CONTINUED — BURGLARS AND SWINDLERS SENT TO THE STATE PRISON.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, Recorder Hackett presiding, Assistant District Attorney Rollins prosecuting, Henry Lewis, alias Livingston, alias Mathews, alias De Peyster, and his alleged daughter and accomplice, Jennie Lewis, aged fifteen, the former charged with forgery and obtaining money on false pretenses, and the girl charged with the latter offense only, were found guilty. The money was obtained from Mr. William Hitchman, a real estate broker, on Aug. 26. Lewis was sentenced to the State Prison for five years for the forgery, and for three years for the other offense. The girl was sentenced to the Penitentiary for two years. James Carpenter, charged with burglariously entering the bonded warehouses of Henry J. Meyer, Nos. 41, 43, and 45 Vestry street, on the night of the 6th of August, was found guilty, and sentenced to the State Prison for five years. Thomas Dally, charged with firing a loaded pistol at Officer John O'Brien, of the Seventeenth Precinct, was acquitted by direction of the Recorder. Dally was then remanded, and later in the day an indictment was found against him for shooting Officer McEvedy, of the same precinct.

John Dunn, charged with stealing a watch, chain, and locket, valued at $415, the property of Patrick F. Donnelly, No. 253 West Thirty-seventh street, pleaded guilty and was sent to the State Prison for five years. Thomas Canavan, a sneak thief, was convicted of stealing a coat, valued at $35, from the residence of Mrs. Rosa Harding, No. 137 Second avenue, and was sent to the State Prison for two years and six months. Three lads, William Marr, Dennis McCarthy, and Nassau Powers, admitted having broken into the warehouse of William Hart, No. 34 Catharine street, and stolen therefrom silver plated ware valued at $400. They were each sent to the State Prison for three years. Thomas Connorton and Andrew Bailey pleaded guilty to petit larceny, and were each sent to the Penitentiary for six months. John McCauley, charged with breaking into the saloon of Hermann Oswald, No. 102 Essex street, and stealing $20 worth of property, pleaded guilty, and was sent to the State Prison for two years. James Maesoen, alias Mundy, a telegraph operator, charged with stealing a pocket-book containing $100 from William McCune, of Jersey City, while the latter was entering a Tenth Avenue car, pleaded guilty, and was remanded for sentence. Philip Keenan, on a plea of an attempt to commit burglary in the first degree, was sent to the State Prison for five years. Henry Watson pleaded guilty to larceny from the person, and was sentenced to two years and six months in the State Prison. James Hughes also pleaded guilty to larceny from the person, and was sent to the State Prison for three years. John Corbett pleaded guilty to assault and battery, and Harriet States to grand larceny; they were each sent to the Penitentiary for one year. William Gleason, on a plea of petit larceny, was sent to the Penitentiary for six months.

COURT NOTES.

Nathan J. Newwitter, of this City, recently appointed by President Grant to the position of Consul of the United States at the ports of Osaka and Hiogo, Japan, took his oath of office before United States Commissioner Shields yesterday.

POLICE COURT NOTES.

Catharine Rugers, of No. 45 Henry street, was yesterday held in default of $1,000 bail by Justice Wandell, at the Tombs Police Court, to answer a charge of theft preferred by Ida Ohlsen, of No. 103 Cherry street.

On complaint of Alfred W. Gittens, of No. 17 Park place, Joseph De Guerre, of No. 304 Madison street, was yesterday held in default of $1,000 bail by Justice Wandell, of the Tombs Police Court, to answer a charge of embezzlement.

On Wednesday night George Hendrickson, of South Oyster Bay, was enticed into the premises No. 2 First street, by Frederick Murphy, and while there lost $14 at gambling. He complained to Capt. McCullagh, of the Seventeenth Precinct, and yesterday morning Murphy was arrested and taken before Justice Smith, at the Essex Market Police Court, and was held in $1,000 bail to answer.

John Williams, a colored boy, was arrested and taken before Justice Bixby, at the Washington Place Police Court, charged with stealing a band-box containing a French bonnet from an errand boy in the employ of Messrs. Johnson & Co., of Broadway. He acknowledged the theft and said he had sold the bonnet, which was worth $18, for $1 25. He was held to answer.

THE CASE OF PECULIAR HARDSHIP.

Justice Kasmire, sitting at the Yorkville Police Court, yesterday morning sent to the prison in the building for John Conlon, the young man charged with embezzlement, who was arrested on his return home for the purpose of attending his father's funeral, as reported in THE TIMES. It was the Judge's intention to permit the prisoner to attend the funeral, which took place yesterday morning, under the escort of an officer, but the messenger returned with the information that Conlon had been removed to the Tombs, and, therefore, out of the jurisdiction of the court. At the time of his commitment the young man said nothing of the circumstances attending his arrest, and the officer to whom he preferred his request to once more visit his home before his father's burial, refused to permit him to do so, and neglected to inform the Judge.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Brady.

Fraser vs. The Russell Erwin Manufacturing Company.—Motion to set aside judgment for irregularity denied, with $10 costs; as to other relief asked, denied without prejudice. See opinion.

Groesbeck vs. Sedgwick et al.—Motion granted in part and denied as to balance. See reason in memorandum.

Williams vs. The Mayor, &c.—Opinion.

By Judge Lawrence.

Opinions.—Parmly vs. Ward et al.; Hook vs. The Mayor, &c.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Curtis.

Ware vs. Baker.—Motion for injunction denied, with $10 costs to defendant, to abide event of suit.

Helena Scheer vs. Peter Scheer.—Referee's report confirmed, and judgment of divorce in favor of plaintiff.

Von Ellert vs. Riss et al.—Reference ordered.

Shook et al. vs. Daly et al.—Order settled.

Carpenter vs. Fischer et al.—Injunction continued during the pendency of this action.

Larned vs. Ogden et al.—Judgment of foreclosure.

Seymour vs. Fellows.—It does not appear that defendant is a Trustee, or is sued in that capacity. Motion to consolidate granted.

By Judge Freedman.

Spofford vs. Spofford.—Order settled.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Donohue, J.

Nos.
29—Mutual Life Ins. Co. vs. Berrian.
61½—Collins vs. Buddensick.
103—Barnett vs. Halle, &c.
110—Goodridge vs. Lane, &c.
111—Newton vs. The Continental Bank.
126—Guidet vs. Gilbert E. R. R. Co.
128—Jones vs. Cox.
147—Lamb vs. Leach, &c.
197—Matter of Goldberg.
224—Redmond, Jr., vs. Enfield M'f'g Co.
258—Harlowe vs. Bleecker St. & F. F. R. Co.
264—Hall vs. Hall.
265—Atkin vs. Atkin.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Gross, J.

Nos.
3086—Hyman vs. Schlesinger et al.
3575—Ellis et al. vs. Sullivan.
4498—Frankel vs. Harmedel et al.
4712—Van Sauer et al. vs. Kidder.
4735—Neuburger et al. vs. Levy.
4898—Bowne vs. Garrison.
5037—Archer vs. Howland.
3190—Hohnes vs. Gibson.
3199—Briggs vs. Robbins.
3201—Phelps vs. Gersenheimer.
3202—Langan vs. Hegeman, impleaded.
3206—Corydon vs. Jenkins et al.
3211—Harlin vs. O'Byrne.
3212—Beckman et al. vs. Masterson.
3213—Wright vs. Hartman.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Shea, J.

Nos.
3650—Schildwachter vs. Katz et al.
4631—Findley vs. Ryan et al.
4913—Freeman vs. Johnson.
3118—Adams vs. Bloomfield.
4994—Wise vs. Buddensick.
4785—Frank vs. Dorbad.
4715—Aberle vs. Schreffe et al.
4731—Sammet vs. Cohen et al.
4685—Simonson vs. Benedict et al.
4649—McDonough et al. vs. Ketcham.
4617—Coward et al. vs. Myers et al.
4618—Same vs. Same.
4619—Jones et al. vs. Franklin.
4620—Dykeman et al. vs. Booker, Jr.
2791—Sedgwick vs. Conner.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Hackett, Recorder.

John Sullivan, robbery.
Joseph Perzandioski, felonious assault and battery.
John J. Jefferson, felonious assault and battery.
Hannah Ford, felonious assault and battery.
Julius Rosenburg, burglary.
Edward Bunton and Annie Clifford, burglary.
Bernard Brogan, burglary.
Charles Zimmerman, burglary.
Martin McEvoy, burglary.
Maggie Williams, grand larceny.
Timothy Ryan, grand larceny.
John Reynolds, grand larceny.
Christopher Briggs, grand larceny.
Solomon W. Solomon, grand larceny.
Edward H. Read, grand larceny.
John Treaimor, grand larceny.
John Sullivan, grand larceny.
Edward Hart, grand larceny.
Lizzie O'Grady, petit larceny.
Francis Kennedy and Benjamin Barbour, petit larceny.
James McAnnes and John Murphy, petit larceny.
Mary Maher, petit larceny.
Joseph Heury, assault and battery.
William C. Yerks, disorderly house.

FOREIGN TOPICS.

INTERNATIONAL LAW.

THE CONFERENCE AT THE HAGUE—INAUGURAL PROCEEDINGS.

The special correspondent of the London *Times* at the Hague, writes on Sept. 1:

This morning the Local Committee of the International Association received the members and the ladies and others who take an interest in their proceedings in the hall of the Hôtel des Arts et des Sciences, a new building, the acoustic arrangements of which I think the Hague Board of Works would do well to submit to the consideration of Prof. Tyndall before it is too late to effect important alterations. Dr. Bredius, one of the Vice-Presidents for Holland, welcomed the strangers, speaking alternately French and English. After having compared the institute and the association, he declared that though the two bodies were independent they completed one another. The institute was rendering the foundations secure, while the association was proceeding to erect the structure. He directed his address specially to the English visitors, remarking that we and the Dutch resemble each other in character and manners, are kindred races, and have been thrown together in history. Both had fought for free institutions, and had obtained them without disturbing order or violating the law. The English had been at times unfriendly toward the Dutch. They had looked on them as European Chinese, a busy race, who in all places and against all rivals persevere in the pursuit of gain. They were looked on as bees everywhere sucking honey. Now they had come together in a different spirit—in a spirit that was to overcome all the prejudices of country and race. They had come as brethren, as members of the same race and family, and peace was their mission. The ladies, too, he welcomed. Women had always played an important part in the transactions of men; in the Middle Ages they had nerved them for war, now they used their influence in the cause of peace.

Mr. Dudley Field, of New-York, the President, responded in French. Unfortunately, as those present were seated round the speakers in a circle, a considerable number of them could only hear one of the two introductory speeches. This arrangement may have been intentional, but it certainly looked very much as if it were awkward and nothing more. However, I caught a word or two of what Mr. Field said. His remarks resembled those of the preceding speaker, and they echoed the same sentiments, the fact chiefly dwelt on being that the spirit of the meeting was cosmopolitan. After appropriate compliments to the Dutch, he handed a printed copy of his address to our welcomer.

Of course this meeting was only inaugural, and nothing of importance was said. At its conclusion those present partook of lunch, which had been provided by the Dutch authorities. The health of the Queen of Holland having been proposed, allusion was made to the reputation her Majesty enjoys of being able to speak on every subject and in every modern European tongue—a reputation we had seen so well justified at the garden party of the previous day. There is one language, it was said, her Majesty does not speak—the Hungarian; but on one occasion, it is said, she required to address a Hungarian, and even with him she found she could converse in Latin.

Chancellor Pruyn, from America, having proposed the health of the King and people of Holland, it was time to adjourn for the afternoon meeting.

In the afternoon, at 2:30, the first business meeting was held. Among those present were: From America, Mr. Dudley Field, (already mentioned,) Judge Peabody, Judge Dillon, of Iowa; Chancellor Pruyn, and Dr. Miles, the General Secretary; from Austria, Prof. Neumann, of Vienna, member of the Austrian House of Lords; Dr. Jaques and Dr. Strauss, advocates in Vienna; from Italy, Prof. Pierantoni; from Spain, Señor Marcoartu, of Madrid; from Germany, Prof. Borchardt, (Prof. Bluntschli was not at this afternoon's sitting;) from Denmark, Prof. Goos, of Copenhagen; from Holland, Judge Conninck-Liefsting, of the Supreme Court; Dr. Cremers, late Minister of Foreign Affairs, Dr. Beelaerts Van Blockland, Dr. Bredius, and Prof. Asser, of Amsterdam; from Belgium, M. Couvreur, of the House of Deputies; and from England, Sir Travers Twiss, Q. C., Mr. Serjeant Simon, M. P., Mr. Henry Richard, M. P., Dr. Spinks, Q. C., Messrs. Jencken, Bailey, and Smith, the honorary international secretaries; Dr. Blackie, of Glasgow; Mr. John Seaton, President of the Chamber of Commerce in Hull; and Mr. Smith, the honorary Secretary of the same body. The two gentlemen last mentioned came expressly to assist in the consideration of the law regarding bills of exchange. In point of fact, this is the most important question to be discussed, and it is something positive and substantial to be dealt with. Most of your readers probably know that no end of inconvenience has been caused in international trade by the conflicting rules connected with bills of exchange in different countries. The conflict is not confined to rules affecting bills of exchange, but is met with in all departments of mercantile law. The history of commercial law shows, however, that assimilation is continually going on, and that recently the progress of assimilation has been rapid, giving every reason to believe that acquaintance with different commercial institutions will lead ultimately to the general adoption by civilized nations of a selection of the best of them. That practical men have come to take part in the proceedings of the Congress from Hull, Liverpool, and Berlin is a step toward the realization of the object in view.

Mr. Dudley Field having been revoted to the chair, and Sir Travers Twiss and Prof. Borchardt having been elected Vice Presidents, Dr. Miles, the General Secretary, proceeded to read his third annual report. Having thanked the Dutch for the hospitable reception they had given to the members of the association, he remarked that "within a period of a little more than two years the legislative bodies of five important countries—the House of Commons, the Chamber of Deputies of Italy, both Houses of the American Congress, the States-General of Holland, and both houses of the Belgian Parliament—had declared themselves in favor of arbitration. Last year, he said, there occurred a dispute between Italy and Switzerland on a question of boundary, one between England and Portugal as to the sovereignty over Delagoa Bay, and both these cases had been submitted to arbitration. Even China and Japan, the other day, had accepted the decision of Mr. Wade, the British Minister in Pekin, on the occasion of the murder of certain Japanese in the Island of Formosa. Two British officers had recently arbitrated in a case of difference concerning boundaries between the Shah of Persia and the Ameer of Cabul. We might, therefore, conclude that arbitration was a fact. He concluded his report with a reference to the death of Mr. Webster, who was a very active, able, and much respected member of the association.

The special committees then laid their reports on the table. Sir Travers Twiss deposited his on the last conference, (Geneva, Sept. 7, 1874,) and Sir Travers and Messrs. Brown, Jencken, and Bailey, theirs on the codification of the laws respecting bills of exchange.

This completed the business set apart for the afternoon.

VATICANISM.

THE REFUSAL OF THE STAMP FOR MR. GLADSTONE'S BOOK IN FRANCE.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Daily Telegraph* writes to that journal on Aug. 20: M. Buffet's explanation of his reasons in refusing the stamp to Mr. Gladstone's pamphlet is very delicately commented on here. It may be desirable to cite the words of this curious little speech. M. Buffet said that he could give no precise information on the point. The affair took place under a former Ministry. He might state, however, that no work of Mr. Gladstone's had been, or is now, the object of exceptional proceedings. All his writings may enter freely, circulate freely, and be freely offered for sale in the many libraries which are established, on a mere declaration. There cannot be question therefore of a measure directed against the work of Mr. Gladstone, but only of the refusal to put on it the Government stamp, by virtue of which the lowest chapman is allowed to offer a book in streets and public places with the authority of the Administration. It is a general principle, firmly maintained, to refuse this stamp for the sale of political and religious writings of a certain tone. The motives of such a general order are too apparent for any need of insistance. Moreover, to the best of his belief, no demand for the stamp had been addressed to the Minister. An unknown person, showing no credentials to represent author or editor, wrote a letter on the subject, whereof the sum could not be clearly made out. M. Arago asked what the Government would do if, in the name of the Catholic Church, contrary ideas were attacked? M. Buffet answered that Government would authorize no work containing a religious controversy. M. D'Aboville then said: "You cannot put on the same footing a religion professed by 34,000,000 Frenchmen and religions like the Protestant and the Jewish, which count but a few hundred thousands of adherents. You must not persecute the majority of Frenchmen." This extraordinary speech caused some excitement, M. Arago asking whether or no the equality of all creeds was still recognized. And the incident then dropped. The *Temps* finds courage to tell some truths about this matter of the stamp: "M. Buffet," it says, "like all those of his dogmatic school, believes that the liberty of selling a book is not a natural right. It is nothing but a favor which Government grants at pleasure for the profit of those works that please it. The stamp is not imposed. It is always solicited, and sometimes obtained, if a man has deserved it by a proper choice of subject. The subjects thought proper by the committee *du colportage*, while that committee obeys the lofty direction we know of, are doubtless flights of fancy, treated in an airy style. Some favorite authors may even hope that the minuteness and the crudity of their studies of manners will serve them as a recommendation. The predecessor of M. Buffet, Gen. De Chabaud-Latour, gave Mme. De Gasparin to understand as much with a frankness and a candor most instructive. That lady asked the stamp for her late husband's work, *L'Ennemi de la Famille*. M. De Chabaud-Latour wrote: 'I am sorry to tell you that, while admitting the vigorous polemics of the book to be as serious as the delicacy of the subject demands, those polemics seem to me of such a nature as to comport ill with the exposure of the book in railway stalls. It even appears to me that this work, remarkable for the elevation of the subject it discusses, would not find itself in worthy company among books always frivolous, sometimes licentious.'" The conclusion of all writers who touch upon the matter is that Government has once more stirred the ridicule of thinking men, especially of Englishmen.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—SEPT. 16.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

500 Western Union.c. 79	2500 Lake Shore..... 52½
400 do........ 79⅛	1500 do...... 52⅜
1000 do........ 79	1500 do...... 52¼
300 do........ 78⅞	1000 do...... 52⅜
1300 do........ 78¾	3000 do...... 52
1600 do........ 78⅞	3500 do...... 51⅞
900 do........ 78¾	1000 do......c. 51⅞
500 do........ 78⅞	2000 do......s3. 51¾
1700 do........ 79	400 do...... 51⅞
800 do........ 79⅛	1600 do...... 52
100 Union Pacific.x-d. 71	3900 do...... 52⅛
800 Pacific Mail....... 34½	2000 do...... 52¼
200 do........ 34⅝	1400 do...... 52⅜
700 do........ 34¾	2400 do...... 52½
500 do........ 34⅝	500 do......c. 52½
600 do........ 34½	500 do...... 52⅝
900 do........ 34¾	600 do...... 52¾
600 do........ 34¼	1500 do...... 52⅞
1000 do........ 34⅛	900 North-western... 38¼
100 do.......c. 34⅛	400 do...... 38⅛
500 do........ 34	300 do......c. 38⅛
1100 do........ 33⅞	900 do......s3. 38
1300 do........ 33¾	600 do...... 38
100 do.......s15. 35	300 do...... 37⅞
200 do.......s15. 33½	100 do......s3. 37½
800 do........ 33⅞	500 do...... 37⅞
500 do.......s3. 33¾	200 do...... 38
1400 do........ 33⅞	1500 do...... 38⅛
1200 do.......c 33⅞	800 do...... 38¼
1200 do........ 34	100 Ohio & Miss..... 16⅞
600 do........ 34⅛	100 do...... 16⅝
200 do........ 34¼	800 do...... 16½
200 do........ 34⅜	100 do...... 16¾
500 do........ 34½	100 do...... 16⅝
1500 Erie Railway.... 18½	100 do......c. 16⅞
200 do.......s3. 18½	100 St. Paul...... 34½
700 do........ 18⅝	400 do...... 34⅝
700 do........ 18½	300 do...... 34
600 do........ 18⅜	100 do...... 33⅞
100 North-west. Pf.... 52¾	700 do...... 33¾
200 do........ 52½	200 do...... 34
100 Pacific R. of Mo.. 45	100 St. Paul Pref..... 61¾
200 do........ 45¼	100 do...... 62
20 Morris & Essex..102¼	100 do......s3. 62

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$1,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '62, C Bds.b.c.118¼	$5,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, N. 118⅞
5,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '64.......12.119	35,000 do.....b. c.118⅞
500 U. S. 5-20 C., '65.......12.119	1,500 do......118¾
1,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '68.......12.121½	500 U. S. 5-20 C., '67.....b. c.120¾
10,000 U.S.5s 10-40s.R.116⅞	450 do......120½
	1,000 do......120¾

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$1,000 Mo. 6s, 1876..101	1500 Erie.......b. c. 18½
3,000 Mo. 6s L. bds.102	500 do......s60. 18
5,000 N. J. C. 1st C.108¼	500 do...... 18⅝
1,000 N. Y. C. 1st, C.122	100 do......c. 18½
500 C., P. & A., old.102	500 do...... 18⅜
1,000 C. & N. W. Con. C. Gold bds... 87¾	1900 do...... 18⅝ 300 do...... 18⅝
5,000 Un. Pac. 1st..102½	300 do...... 18½
5,000 Un. Pac. S. F... 92¼	300 do......b3. 18⅝
6,000 Pac.R.ofM.1st. 90	500 do...... 18½
1,000 C. & M.2d.b.c. 71¾	300 Un. Pac.b. c. x d. 71
10,000 Tol. & W. 1st, St. Louis Div.. 58¼	500 do...... 71¼ 100 C., M. & St. P.b. c. 34¼
2,000 do...... 58	200 do...... 34½
50 Fourth Nat. Bank. 96	200 do...... 34⅝
100 Md. Coal Co..b. c. 18	200 do...... 34⅜
100 Canton Company. 50	400 do...... 34½
25 At. & Pac......b. c. 20¾	300 do...... 34⅝
100 N.Y.C.&H.b.c.xd.103	200 C.,M.&St.P.Pf.b.c. 62½
100 Pac. R. of M..b. c. 45¾	100 do...... 62⅜
100 West. Un.....b. c. 79⅛	100 do...... 62⅛
1200 do...... 79¼	100 do...... 62¼
1300 do...... 79⅜	100 do...... 62½
100 do......c. 79½	100 do...... 62⅝
2000 do...... 79½	400 Ohio & Miss.b.c. 16¾
1300 do...... 79⅝	100 do......s5. 16⅞
800 do......c. 79⅝	100 do......b3. 17
400 do......s3. 79½	100 do......c. 16¾
500 do...... 79⅝	400 L. S. & M. S.b.c. 53
600 do...... 79¾	4000 do...... 52⅞
200 do...... 79⅝	3000 do...... 52¾
3200 do...... 79½	1600 do......s3. 52⅞
32 do...... 79¾	1500 do......s3. 52¾
100 do......s3. 79½	1000 do...... 52⅞
100 do......s3. 79¼	1600 do...... 53
100 do...... 79⅜	1300 do...... 53⅛
1300 do...... 79¼	1000 do...... 53¼
500 do...... 79⅜	300 do......s3. 53
100 Michigan Cent.... 57	500 do...... 53⅛
100 do.b. c. b60. 57	300 do...... 53¼
100 do...... 56¾	900 do...... 53⅜
100 A. & P. Pf.b. c. 31	2300 do...... 53⅝
100 Pacific Mail.b. c. 34½	2300 do...... 53⅛
100 do...... 34⅝	25 do...... 53⅜
100 do...... 34¾	2200 do...... 53⅝
300 do...... 34⅞	2300 do...... 53¼
2700 do...... 35	300 do...... 53⅛
1900 do...... 35⅛	500 do......s3. 53
6000 do...... 35	1100 do...... 53
1500 do...... 35	2000 do...... 53⅛
2300 do...... 34⅞	30 Ch., Bur. & Q...111¼
600 do...... 35¼	400 C. & N. W... b. c. 38¼
500 do...... 35⅜	300 do...... 38⅜
300 do...... 35⅛	600 do...... 38½
100 do...... 35⅜	500 do......s3. 38⅜
600 do...... 35⅛	1100 do...... 38⅝
200 do...... 35⅜	800 do...... 38½
2300 do...... 35⅜	600 do...... 38⅜
200 do......b3. 35⅜	1000 do...... 38⅝
1300 do...... 35½	1100 do...... 38½
2700 do......s3. 35¼	1200 do...... 38¼
100 do...... 35⅜	800 do......s3. 38⅝
500 do...... 35⅜	300 do...... 38⅝
500 do...... 35⅝	200 C. & N. W. Pf.b. c. 53⅛
600 do...... 35¾	200 do...... 53½
1000 do...... 35⅞	100 do...... 53¼
100 do...... 35¾	100 do......s3. 53¼
500 do......s3. 35½	100 T.,W.&W.b.c.b3. 6
200 C. & R. I.....b. c.107	40 Mor. & Essex.b.c.102⅛ 16 P.,F.W.& C. G.b.c.100¼

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

$500 10-40s, coup...118	1300 Lake Shore..... 53⅛
1,000 Mor. & Es. 1st..105¾	500 do...... 53
7,000 C.Pac. Gold bds.103¾	1500 do......s3. 53
1,900 West. Union.... 79⅜	1100 do......s3. 52⅞
400 do...... 79¼	1000 do...... 53
200 do......c. 79⅜	500 do...... 53⅛
200 do...... 79½	1600 do...... 53¼
100 Union Pacific.... 71	800 do...... 53⅛
600 Pacific Mail..... 35⅝	900 Erie Railway..... 18⅝
100 do...... 35¾	100 do......b3. 18¾
500 do...... 35⅝	100 do...... 18¾
700 do...... 35½	200 North-western... 38¾
100 do......b3. 35½	100 do...... 38½
200 do......s3. 35¾	100 do......s10. 38⅜
800 do......s5. 35⅝	400 do...... 38⅝
500 do...... 35⅝	700 do...... 38¾
700 do...... 35½	200 do......b3. 38½
500 do......b3. 35⅝	200 St. Paul...... 34¾
300 do...... 35⅝	400 do...... 34⅝
500 do...... 35¾	400 Ohio & Miss..... 16¾
400 do......c. 35¾	200 do......s3. 16⅝
100 St. Paul Pref.... 62¼	

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2 P. M.

$6,000 U. S. 6s, C. '81.123½	$29,000 U. S. 5-20s, C., '67.....120¾
10,000 U. S. 5-20s, R., '64.......118½	

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$1,000 Mo. 6s, L. B...101¾	300 Pac. Mail.....b. c. 35⅝
1,000 C. Pac. G. bds.104	1000 do......s3. 35½
1,000 Un. Pac. 1st..102¾	300 do...... 35½
4,000 do...... 103	200 do......s5. 35⅜
7,000 U. P. 7s, L. G.101¾	300 do......s3. 35⅜
5,000 Alb. & Sus.1st.112	200 do...... 35½
1,000 Alb. & Sus.2d.108¼	100 do......b3. 35½
2,000 Mil. & St. Paul La C. Division. 94	600 do...... 35⅜ 200 do......b3. 35⅜
1,000 Mor. & Es C..105¾	100 do...... 35½
1,000 Del.,L.& W.2d.110	300 do...... 35⅜
1,000 Ohio & Miss. C. S. F..... 94	1000 do...... 35⅝ 100 do...... 35⅝
2,000 N. J. C. 1st, C.108¼	100 do......s5. 35½
2,000 Gt. W. 1st,'88. 80	100 do...... 35⅝
100 Wells, Fargo Ex.. 79	100 do...u. r. c. 35⅝
100 West. Union.b. c. 79⅛	100 L. S. & M. S.b. c. 53
100 do......s3. 79	100 do......s3. 53
600 do...... 79	100 do......s5. 53
200 do...... 79⅛	500 do......s3. 53⅛
1120 do...... 79½	300 do...... 53⅛
40 N.Y.C.&H.R..b. c.103	300 do...... 53¼
100 Erie.......b. c.s3. 18⅝	200 do......c. 53⅜
500 do...... 18¾	900 do...... 53⅜
100 Mich. Cen.....b. c. 57⅝	500 do......b3. 53⅛
200 C., M. & St. P.b.c. 34⅝	100 do...... 53⅜
400 do...... 35	1800 do...... 53¼
100 C.,M.&St.P.Pf.b.c. 62½	10 Cleve. & Pitts. G. 90
100 T., W. & W.b.c.b3. 6	40 do...... 90½
400 Del., Lac. & West.121	9 do......b. c. 90
100 Ohio & Miss....b.c. 16½	400 Chi. & N. W..b. c. 38½
100 do...... 16⅝	300 do...... 38⅝
100 do......s3. 16⅝	300 do...... 38⅝
200 Han. & St. Jo.b. c. 20½	100 Chi.&N.W.Pf.b.c. 53½
100 do...... 21	

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

$5,000 Un. Pac...1st.102⅞	200 Lake Shore...... 53⅝
2,000 Mil & St. Paul, La C. Division. 94	500 do......s3. 53⅝ 1500 do......s3. 53½
100 Western Union... 79⅝	700 do...... 53⅝
100 do......s4. 79½	400 do......s3. 53⅝
100 do...... 79½	700 do......s3. 53⅝
100 Rock Island......107½	700 do...... 53⅝
1300 Pacific Mail..... 35¾	800 do......s3. 53⅛
1000 do...... 35⅞	100 do......s4. 53¼
600 do......b3. 36	300 do......b3. 53¼
2000 do...... 36	600 do...... 53⅜
900 do...... 35⅞	200 do...... 53¼
100 St. Paul...... 35⅛	200 Tol. & Wab......b3. 6
1000 Erie Railway.... 18¾	100 North-western... 38⅜
300 do...... 18⅞	100 do......b3. 38⅞
2000 do...... 19	800 do...... 38½
1500 do......b3. 19	200 do......s3. 38¾
200 do......s5. 18⅞	200 Del. Lack. & W..121
800 do...... 19	200 St. Paul Pref.... 62½
200 Ohio & Miss..... 16¾	400 do...... 62⅝
300 do...... 17	400 do...... 62¼

THURSDAY, Sept. 16—P. M.

The railway and miscellaneous share market to-day exhibited a very decided change in the temper of speculation. The feeling of depression which has recently prevailed was replaced by a confident tone, and under active buying an improvement in prices, ranging from ½ to 2 ₩ cent. in the leading shares, was effected. In some quarters the impression is entertained that the recovery is but temporary, and mainly, if not entirely, attributable to the covering on the part of the "shorts," but the more general opinion seems to be that, in the parlance of the street, "bottom has been touched," and that no further depreciation in values of consequence is to be apprehended. The market started off ⅛ to ⅜ ₩ cent. above the closing prices of yesterday, but during the first half hour of business prices declined ¼ to 1 ₩ cent., Pacific Mail touching 33¾, Western Union 78⅝, North Western Common 37¾, Lake Shore 51¾, and St. Paul Common 33¾. A recovery soon took place, however, and in the afternoon the improvement from the lowest point was ½ to 2⅛ ₩ cent., Pacific Mail rising to 36, Western Union 79¾, North-western Common 38¾, Lake Shore 53¾, and St. Paul Common 35⅛. North-western and St. Paul Preferred, Rock Island, Erie, Ohio and Mississippi, and Missouri Pacific also advanced ½ to ¾ ₩ cent. Michigan Central rose to 57⅝, against 56 at the close yesterday. New-York Central and Union Pacific sold, ex dividend, at 103 and 71 respectively. The Central Pacific Railroad Company has declared a semi-annual dividend to the stockholders of 4 ₩ cent. in gold, which raises the annual rate from 6 to 8 ₩ cent.

The money market was extremely easy, and borrowers on call had no difficulty in supplying their wants at 2@3 ₩ cent., the offerings of capital having been large at the close at 2½ ₩ cent. Prime mercantile paper is quoted at 5 to 6 ₩ cent. The amount of national bank notes received at Washington for redemption to-day was $500,000.

The foreign advices reported a loss of £412,684 bullion by the Bank of England for the week, the proportion of reserve being reduced from 54 ₩ cent. on Thursday last to 53¼ ₩ cent. The bank lost to-day an additional £11,000, withdrawn on balance. The unemployed bank notes in the bank are £14,447,185. No change was made in the minimum rate of discount at the bank, which is still 2 ₩ cent. The specie in the Bank of France increased 2,773,000 francs during the past week. The London market for securities was firmer to-day for British consols, which closed at 94½@94⅝, and again lower for United States bonds. Old 1865s declined to 106⅜, and closed at 106⅜@106½. 1867s closed at 107½@107⅝. 10-40s at 104¾@104⅞, and new 5s at 105@105⅛. Erie advanced about 1 ₩ cent., selling as high as 17¼, but the closing quotation was 16¾@16⅞. The preferred rose to 37, but subsequently fell off to 35½@36. The sterling exchange market was heavy and lower, notwithstanding the easier rates for the use of cash gold. The leading drawers reduced their rates to $4 79 for sixty days sterling, and $4 83 for demand, but from second hands business was at still lower rates, the market closing at about $4 78 for bankers' long, and $4 81½@$4 82 for demand. Commercial bills are quoted at $4 74@$4 75. Cotton bills from the South are beginning to come on the market. Gold was quiet and firm at the opening, with sales at 116⅝@116½@116¾, but as the day advanced the market became weak under the influence of the sale of $1,000,000 by the Treasury and the shipment of £28,000 gold from Southampton for this port by the steam-ship Neckar, with the prospect of further shipments. The price declined to 116⅛ and closed at 116¼. At the opening borrowers paid 1-32@3-64 ₩ cent. per diem for the use of cash gold, but the rate speedily declined to 8 ₩ cent. per annum and still later to 2. During the afternoon and at the close balances lent free of interest. The Treasury awarded $1,000,000 gold at 116.52 to 116.78, the bids having amounted to $1,690,000 at 116.25 upward.

Government bonds were quiet and without important change. In railroad mortgages the transactions were moderate, but generally at full prices. The Pacific issues advanced at the close. Chicago and North-western consolidated coupon, gold, advanced to 87¾. Ohio and Mississippi second sold down to 71¾, and Toledo and Wabash, St. Louis Division, to 58. In State bonds the dealings were unimportant.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, }
NEW-YORK, Sept. 16, 1875. }

Gold receipts	$452,706 48
Gold payments	313,330 39
Gold balance	35,001,725 63
Currency receipts	353,488 96
Currency payments	617,766 89
Currency balance	58,128,810 40
Customs	378,000 00

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—SEPT. 16.

	Wednesday.	Thursday.
American Gold	116⅞	116¼
United States 5s, coup., 1881	118⅛	118
United States 5 20s, coup., 1862	118¼	118⅛
United States 5 20s, coup., 1867	120⅞	120⅞
Bills on London, 60 days	$4 79	$4 78
*New-York Central	102⅞	103
Chicago and Rock Island	107	107½
Pacific Mail	34⅜	35⅞
St. Paul Common	34½	35⅛
St. Paul Preferred	61⅞	62½
Western Union	78¾	79½
Union Pacific	72½	*71
Lake Shore	52⅛	53¼
Toledo and Wabash	5¾	6
North-western Common	38¼	38¾
North-western Preferred	53	53¼
Delaware, Lack., and Western	121	121
New-Jersey Central	110½	110½
Panama	138	138
Erie	18⅜	19
Ohio and Mississippi	16¾	17
C., C., and Indiana Central	4⅛	4
Harlem	132	132

*Ex-dividend.

The extreme range of prices in stocks and the number of shares sold are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No of Shares.
New-York Central	103	103	440
Erie	19	18⅜	21,400
Lake Shore	53¾	51⅝	81,000
Wabash	6	6	300
North-western	38¾	37¾	21,100
North-western Preferred	53¼	52½	1,100
Rock Island	107½	107	300
Milwaukee and St. Paul	35⅛	33¾	5,000
Milwaukee and St. Paul Prf.	62½	61¾	2,600
Del., Lack. and Western	121	121	400
Michigan Central	57⅝	56¾	500
Union Pacific*	71	71	550
Hannibal and St. Joseph	21	20½	500
Atlantic and Pacific Pref.	11	11	100
Ohio and Mississippi	17	16½	3,300
Missouri Pacific	45¾	45	400
Western Union	79¾	78⅝	27,645
Pacific Mail	36	33¾	63,000
Wells, Fargo & Co. Express	79	79	100
Consolidation Coal	18	18	160
Total sales			229,895

* Ex dividend.

The following were the closing quotations of Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Currency 6s	123⅛	124	5-20s, '65, n., c.	118¾	119
6s, '81, r.	121⅛	121⅜	5-20s, '67, r.	120¾	121
6s, '81, c.	123½	123⅝	5-20s, '67, c.	120¾	120⅞
5-20s, '62, r.	118¼	....	5-20s, '68, r.	121	121¼
5-20s, '62, c.	118¼	....	5-20s, '68, c.	121	121¼
5-20s, '64, r.	118¼	118½	10-40s, r.	116¾	117
5-20s, '64, c.	118¾	119¼	10-40s, c.	117⅝	118
5-20s, '65, r.	118½	119	5s, '81, r.	117⅞	118
5-20s, '65, c.	119¼	119½	5s, '81, c.	117⅞	118
5-20s, '65, n., r.	118¾	119			

The Sub-Treasurer disbursed in coin $37,000 for interest and $23,000 for called bonds.

The following shows the transactions at the Gold Exchange Bank:

Gold cleared	$38,964,000
Gold balances	1,215,573
Currency balances	1,896,417

The following is the Clearing-house statement:

Currency exchanges	$73,548,901
Currency balances	3,357,926
Gold exchanges	5,652,876
Gold balances	786,163

The following were the bids for the various State securities:

Alabama 5s, '83..... 35	N. Y. 6s, Gold C., '87.115
Alabama 5s, '86..... 35	N. Y. 6s, Gold L., '91.119½
Alabama 8s, '86..... 35	N. Y. 5s, Gold L., '76.110
Arkansas 6s, Funded. 32	N. C. 6s, old, J. & J.. 20
Connecticut 6s......104½	N. C. 6s, old, A. & O. 20
Georgia 6s.......... 93	N. C., N. CR, J. & J. 50
Ga. 7s, new bonds....100½	N. C., N. C.R., A. & O. 50
Ga. 7s, indorsed..... 98	N.C.N.C.R.C.off, J.&J 35
Indiana 5s........102	N.C.N.C.R.C.off, A.&O 35
Illinois coup. 6s, '77.102	N. C. Fund. Act, '66. 11
Illinois coup. 6s, '79.102	N. C. Fund. Act, '68. 11
Ill. 6s, War Loan....102	N. C. New B., J.& J. 10
Kentucky 6s.........102	N. C. New B., A.& O. 10
Louisiana 6s......... 35	N.C. Spec. tax, class 1. 3
La. 6s, new bonds.... 35½	N.C.Spec. tax, class 2. 3
La. 6s, N. Fl'g Debt. 36	N.C.Spec. tax, class 3. 3
La. 7s, Penitentiary. 36	Ohio 6s, '81..........104
La. 6s, Levee Bonds. 36	Ohio 6s, '86..........107
La. 8s, L. Bds of '75. 36	Rhode Island 6s......105⅜
Michigan 6s, '83.....104	South Carolina 6s.... 28
Mo. 6s, due in '75...102	S. C. 6s, J. & J.... 27½
Mo. 6s, due in '76...101	S. C. 6, A. & O..... 27
Mo. 6s, due in '77...101	S. C. Fund. Act, '66. 27
Mo. 6s, due in '78...101	S.C. L'd C., '89, J. & J. 27
Mo. 6s, due in '79...101	S.C. L'd C., '89, A.&O. 27
Mo. 6s, due in '80...101	S. C. 7s, of '88...... 28
Fund.Bs., due in '94-5.101⅜	S. C. Non-Fund. Bds. 5
L.B., due '81 to '91 inc.101	Tennessee 6s, old.... 51¾
Asy.or Univ'y, due '92.101½	Tenn. 6s, new bds.... 50¾
Han.& St.Jo., due '75.101	Tenn. 6s, n. b., n. ser. 50¾
Han.& St.Jo., due '76.101	Texas 10s, of '76.....100¼
Han.& St.Jo., due '86.101½	Virginia 6s, old...... 40
Han.& St.Jo., due '87.101½	Va. 6s, new bds., '66. 40
N. Y. Reg. B'ty L...106⅜	Va. 6s, new bds., '67. 40
N. Y. Coup. B'ty L...106⅜	Va. 6s, Consol. bds... 67
N. Y. 6s, Can. L., '75.113	Va. 6s, ex mat'd cou. 62¾
N. Y. 6s, Can. L., '77.113	Va. 6s, Con., 2d ser.. 48½
N. Y. 6s, Can. L., '78.113	Va. 6s, Deferred bs.. 9¼
N. Y. 6s, Gold R., '87.115	Dis.of Col.3-65s, 1924. 67

And the following for Railway mortgages:

Alb. & Susq. 1st bds.111½	Dub.&SiouxC.2d div.100
Alb. & Susq. 2d bds.108	Ind.,Bloom.& W.1st. 28
Alb. & Susq. 3d bds.102	Ind.,Bloom.& W.2d. 6
B.,C.R.& M.1st,7s,G. 35	Mich. So. 7 p. c. 2d.102½
Ches. & Ohio 6s, 1st. 32	Mich.S.N.I.S.F.7 p.c.107
Ches. & Ohio ex-C.. 30	Clev. & Tol. S. F......104
Chic. & Alton Inc....105	Cleve. & Tol. n. bds.104
St. L., J. & Chic.1st.101½	C., P. & Ash.old bds.102
C., B. & Q. 8 p. c.115	C., P. & Ash. n. bds.104
C., R. I. & P. 1st, 7s.109⅜	Det.,Mon.& Tol.bds.100
C.,R.I&P.SF.I.6s'95. 98	Buff. & Erie, n. bds.103
C. R. of N. J. 1st, N.110¾	Buffalo & State L.7s.101
C. R. of N. J.1st, Con.108	Lake Shore D. B.....101
C. R. of N. J. C. C...109¾	Lake Shore C. C. 1st.101
M. & St.P.1st,8s,P.D.108½	Lake Shore C. R.1st.100
M&StP.2d,7 3-10P.D. 90	Mich.Cen.C. 7s, 1902.104
M. & St.P.1st,LaC.D. 94	Mich.C.1st 8s,'82,S.F.115
M.&StP.1st,I.&M.D. 79	N. J. South. 1st, 7s... 28
M. & St. P. Con. S.F. 78	N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. E..100½
M. & St. P. 2d....... 90	N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub...100½
Chic. & N. W. C.bds. 98	N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1876 ..100¾
Chic.& N.W.Ex.bds. 90	N. Y.C.&H.1st, coup.122
Chic.&N.W. 1st.....100¾	H.R. 7s, 2d S. F. '85.110¾
Chic.&N.W.C.G.bds. 87½	Harlem 1st 7s, coup.113¾
Chic.&N.W.R.G.bds. 87	Harlem 1st 7s, reg...113
Gal. & Chic. Ex......103	Ohio & Miss consol.. 90
Pen. 1st, Conv....... 95	Ohio & Miss 2d con.. 71½
Chic. & Mil. 1st...... 98	Central Pac. S. J. B. 92½
Win.& St. Peters 1st. 70	Cen. Pac.Cal.&O.1st. 90¼
Win.& St. Peters 2d. 55	Western Pacific Bds. 94
C.,C.,C.&I.1st7s,S.F.108¾	Union Pacific 1st bds.102½
Del., Lack. & W. 2d.109	Union Pacific L.G.7s.101½
Morris & Essex 1st..116½	Union Pacific S. F... 92
Morris & Essex 2d..107¼	Atlantic & Pac.L.G.. 35
Mor. & Es. Const'n.100	Pac.R.7s, guar.by Mo.101
Mor. & Es. 7s of '71..108	Pitts.,Ft.W.&C.1st..113
Mor. & Es. 1st C. G.105½	C. & Pitts. Con. S. F.106
Erie, 1st, Extended.104	C. C. & Ind. 1st...... 41
Erie, 2d, 7s, '79..... 97½	R., W. & O. Con. 1st. 92½
Erie, 3d, 7s, '83..... 96	St. L. & Iron M. 1st. 90
Erie, 4th, 7s, '80.... 97½	Alt. &T. H. 2d Pref. 88½
Erie, 5th, 7s, '88.... 92¾	Tol., P. & W., W. D. 65
Long Dock bds.......104	Tol. & Wabash 2d... 50
B., N.Y.& E. 1st, '77. 82	Great West. 2d, '93.. 52
Dub. & Sioux C. 1st.100	Quincy & Tol.1st,'90. 50

And the following for City bank shares:

America.........153	Merchants'.......121¼
Chemical.......1,600	Nassau...........100
City............300	N. Y. Nat. Exch'ge.100
First National...200	Ninth National..... 85
Imp'ters' & Traders'.200	North America.....100½
Irving..........132	Park..............140
Leather Manuf'rs'..150	Republic.......... 94¼
Mercantile......108½	Union.............141

PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES—SEPT. 16.

Telegraphed to Messrs. Randolph, Bickley & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	105	..
City 6s, new	109½	109⅝
Camden and Amboy Railroad	132	132⅛
Pennsylvania Railroad	50	50⅛
Philadelphia and Reading Railroad	56⅝	56¾
Lehigh Valley Railroad	62¾	..
Catawissa Railroad Preferred	44	..
Philadelphia and Erie Railroad	20⅜	20½
Lehigh Navigation	50⅛	50¼
Lehigh Navigation Gold Loan	103¼	103⅜

The coupons of the bonds of the City of Racine, issued under authority of an act of the Wisconsin Legislature, approved Feb. 7, 1871, will be paid when due on presentation to Opdyke & Co., No. 25 Nassau street.

Messrs. W. H. Swift, Sidney Bartlett, and Nathaniel Thayer, Trustees, advertise that they will receive proposals for the sale to them of $50,000 of the land-grant bonds of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad Company. Attention is invited to their advertisement in another column.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Sept. 16, 1875.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks	56	Lead, pigs	2,740
Beans, bbls	87	Leather, sides	5,520
Bees-wax, pks	8	Moss, bales	69
Copper, bbls	34	Resin, bbls	1,971
Cotton, bales	2,465	Sp.Turpentine,pks	426
Flour, bbls	1,775	Oil-cake, pks	2,110
Meal, bbls	70	Butter, pks	5,879
Wheat, bushels	87,613	Cheese, pks	8,072
Corn, bushels	127,974	Pork, bbls	3
Oats, bushels	11,025	Cut-meats, pks	414
Malt, bushels	750	Lard, tcs	200
Grass-seed, bags	160	Sugar, bbls	1,344
Broom-corn, bales	34	Syrup, bbls	70
Dried Fruit, pks	153	Skins, bales	86
Eggs, bbls	1,668	Tow, bales	27
Grease, pks	79	Tallow, bbls	11
Flax-seed, bags	196	Tea, pks	290
Hops bales	45	Tobacco, hhds	144
Hides, No.	4,093	Tobacco, pks	74
Hides, bdls	2,238	Wool, bales	158
Lard-oil, bbls	60	Whisky, bbls	565

ASHES—Small sales of Pots, in a jobbing way, have been reported at $5 75@$6, quoted nominally by receivers at $5. Pearls very dull at $7 75@$8 ₩ 100 lb.

COAL—The main call has been for Anthracite, with values generally quoted steady. We quote: Liverpool House Cannel at $17@$18; do. Gas Cannel at $12; Newcastle Gas, $7@$7 50; Scotch Gas, $7 25@$7 75; Provincial Gas, $4 75@$5; American Gas, $6 50@$7 25; Cumberland Soft, $6@$6 50; American Cannel, $12@$14, and Anthracite at $5 25@$6 50 ₩ ton.

COFFEE—Rio has been held at an advance of fully ½c. gold, restricting business, there has been a fair demand. Sales, 664 bags Rio per Camboies, on private terms, and a resale of 3,680 bags per Zingara, at 19c. gold, an improvement on this cargo of ¾c. gold. Other kinds dull and somewhat nominal, with the recent movements summed up thus: 4,534 mats Java, 802 bags Maracaibo, 77 bags Laguayra, 170 bags San Domingo, sold in lots for consumption within our range. ....We quote invoices thus: Rio, good ordinary, 18c.@18¼c.; fair, 19¼c.@19½c.; good, 19¾c.@20c.; prime, 20¼c.@20½c., gold, ₩ lb., 60 days' credit; Rio, in job lots, 18c.@21¼c., gold; Santos, fair to good, 19c.@20c.; Java invoices, 26c.@28c.; Maracaibo, 20½c.@22½c.; Laguayra, 20½c.@21½c.; Singapore, 22½c.@24c.; Savanilla, 20c.@21½c.; San Domingo, 17½c.@18c.; Mexican, 20c.@21c., gold, ₩ lb....Stock of Rio and Santos in first hands here to-day, 52,104 bags, and at the outports 30,140 bags, with 74,800 bags afloat and loading for the United States. The stock of other than Rio and Santos in first hands here this morning was 6,101 bags and 58,282 mats.

COTTON—For spot Cotton prices were ruling weak with a light business. Sales were officially reported, for prompt delivery, of 972 bales, (of which 298 bales were on last evening,) all to spinners. Future deliveries ruled stronger with increased demand to cover September contracts, and a fair general business. The market closed barely steady. ....Sales have been reported since our last of 21,400 bales, (of which were 4,100 bales on last evening and 15,000 bales to-day,) with 2,300 bales more at the calls, on basis of Middling, with September options closing at 13 15-32c.; October, 12 31-32c.@13c.; November, 12⅞c.@12 29-32c.; December, 12 29-32c.; January, 12 31-32c.@13c.; February, 13 5-32c.@13 3-16c.; March, 13 11-32c.@13⅜c.; April, 13 9-16c.@13 19-32c.; May, 13 25-32c.@13 13-16c.; June, 14c.@14 1-32c.; July, 14 3-16c.@14 7-32c.; August, 14 9-32c.@14 5-16c. ₩ lb....The following quotations are based on Cotton according to the new classification:

New-York Quotations based on American Standard of Classification.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	11⅛	11⅛	11⅜	11⅛
Strict Ordinary	12⅛	12⅛	12¼	12⅛
Good Ordinary	12⅝	12⅝	12⅞	12¾
Strict Good Ordinary	13	13	13¼	13⅛
Low Middling	13⅝	13¾	14	13⅞
Strict Low Middling	13 15-16	14 1-16	14 5-16	14 3-16
Middling	14⅛	14¼	14½	14⅜
Good Middling	14½	14⅝	14⅞	14¾
Strict Good Middling	15	15⅛	15⅜	15¼
Middling Fair	15½	15⅝	15⅞	15¾
Fair	16⅛	16⅜	16⅞	16¾

STAINED.

Good Ordinary	11⅝	Low Middling	12⅞
Strict Good Ordinary	12¼	Middling	13¼

FIRE-CRACKERS—Have been in some demand, with No. 1 quoted at from $2 20@$2 25, currency, short to full count.

FISH—A fair demand prevails for the leading kinds of stock at generally firm prices. Mackerel offered rather sparingly.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in less request for shipment as well as home use, and generally quoted weaker in price, though Minnesota Extras and really desirable lines of shipping Extras have been held with a fair show of confidence, on restricted offerings. Sales since our last have been 11,100 bbls. of all grades, including poor to choice No. 2 Flour, at $4 20@$4 80; very poor to very choice Superfine State and Western at $5 10@$5 60, chiefly at $5 35@$5 50; inferior to very good Extra State at $5 65@$6 10; good to very fancy do., $6 10@$6 50; City Mills Extra, $5 75@$7, mostly at $6 35@$6 50; poor to very good shipping Extra Western at $5 65@$6 10; good to fancy do., $6 10@$6 50; poor to very good round-hoop Ohio at $5 65@$6 10 for odd lots and lines; poor to choice Minnesota Extra, plain, $6 35@$8, mainly at $7@$7 75, and patent at $7 25@$9 75, the latter for very fancy, and other trade and family Extras within yesterday's range. Included in the sales have been 4,700 bbls. shipping stock, part City Mills, within our range.... Southern Flour has been in quite moderate request since our last, with prices ruling slightly in favor of buyers....Sales have been reported since our last of 900 bbls., in lots, at $5@$5 60 for Superfine, chiefly at $5 25@$5 50, delivered; $5 75@$6 75 for poor to very choice shipping Extras, and $6 85@$8 85 for ordinary to very choice trade and family Extras....Canada Flour wholly nominal....Rye Flour has been in less demand, within the range of $4 50@$5 70 for poor Fine to very choice Superfine. Sales 340 bbls., chiefly at $5 35@$5 65 for Superfine....Corn-meal has been inactive at from $3 65@$4 35 for poor to very choice Yellow Western; $3 75@$4 25 for Jersey and Pennsylvania, and $4 35@$4 45 for Brandywine, from dock or delivered. Sales equal to 470 bbls....Corn-meal, in bags, $1 40@$1 75 ₩ 100 lb.

GRAIN—A very slow movement has been reported in Spring Wheat, prices of which have been quoted about 2c. a bushel lower, under more urgent offerings, closing heavily. Export inquiry limited. Winter Wheat quiet and weak as to values. Sales have been reported since our last of 74,000 bushels, at $1 39 for strictly choice new crop No. 1 Milwaukee Spring, afloat, for export, with $1 29 reported as the best bid for old No. 2 do., and up to $1 31 asked; $1 22@$1 27 for soft to strictly prime No. 2 Chicago Spring, afloat; $1 22@$1 24 for No. 3 Spring, the latter for old Milwaukee, (3,000 bushels;) $1 05@$1 25 for ungraded Spring, car lots; $1 30 for good new crop Red Western, (8,000 bushels) for export, and within the previous range (nominally) for old Red, Amber, and White Western....Corn has been in moderate supply and fair demand, partly for export, at an improvement of ½c.@1c. ₩ bushel, closing, however, quite tamely at about yesterday's closing quotations. Sales have been reported of 104,000 bushels at 77c.@78½c. for sailing vessel new Mixed Western, mainly at 77c. for very good, afloat, closing dull at 77c. for prime; 74c.@76½c. for ordinary to choice steamer do. do., mainly at 75c.@76c., afloat; 78c.@79c., chiefly at 78c., for new Yellow Western; 71c.@74c. for damaged and warm new Mixed Western, afloat. Also, 56,000 bushels prime old Mixed Western, in store, at 77c....Rye has been in more demand and quoted stronger in price, with sales of 2,800 bushels new crop Western at 90c.@94c. from dock and delivered; 1,000 bushels new State at 95c.@98c.; 800 bushels new crop Jersey, &c., at 90c.@93½c. ₩ bushel....Barley dull and quoted weaker, with sales reported of 12,000 bushels six-rowed State, part to arrive, at $1 25@$1 27½ ₩ bushel....Barley Malt about steady, with sales reported of 1,000 bushels two-rowed State at $1 25, cash; and 3,000 bushels do. at $1 30, time; prime Canada West held at $1 50, cash; 2,500 bushels Extra choice reported sold at $1 60....Oats have been offered with reserve and quoted 1c. a bushel higher for prime new crop, which have been in more urgent demand; old crop about steady. Sales have been reported since our last of 75,000 bushels, at 55c. for prime old mixed Chicago in store; 42½c.@55c. for unsound to strictly prime new crop Mixed Western, mostly at 54c.@54½c. for Toledo, and 55c. for prime No. 2 Chicago, afloat; 43c.@57c. for unsound to prime new White Western; 58c.@60c. for choice to fancy new White State ₩ bushel. Feed has been moderately sought after in a jobbing way within the range of $20@$30, as extremes.... Bale Hay has been in good request within the range of from 70c.@75c., and retailing qualities at 85c.@$1 10 ₩ 100 lb.; Clover, 55c.@65c.; Salt Hay, 55c.@65c.... Rye Straw has been in fair demand, within the range of 60c.@90c.; Oat, 50c.@60c. ₩ 100 lb.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Have been in very moderate demand at drooping prices. Calcutta Bagging quoted at 9¾c.@10c.; Calcutta Bags, 12½c.@12½c.; Domestic Cloth, 13⅜c.@13½c.; sales, 750 rolls and half-rolls at 13¼c.@13½c.

HARDWARE—Some revival of demand has been noted, with prices ruling firm in most instances.

HEMP—Movements in this line have been on a limited scale, yet values have been without important change. We quote Manila Hemp at 7½c.@8¼c.; Sisal at 5c.@5¼c., gold, ₩ lb.; clean Russian, $220@$225, gold, ₩ ton; Dressed American, $225@$275, currency; Italian, $265@$275, gold, ₩ ton; Jute, 3¼c.@5c., gold; Jute Butts, 2⅞c.@3c., currency; prime North River Flax, 15c.; fair to prime Canada do., 14c.@16c.; Western, 14½c.@15c. ₩ lb. Sales, 6,000 bales Manila, chiefly at 7¼c.@7½c., gold.

HIDES—Have been quiet; sales, 4,000 City Slaughters, part at 9¾c.; 800 Dry-salted Mexican, and 1,242 Central American, on private terms.

MOLASSES—Has been generally quite dull and quoted wholly nominal for invoices, with Refining Muscovado quoted at 33c.@35c. for 50 test. Grocery grades in slack request at irregular prices. Jobbing trade moderate at about previous prices. Of New-Orleans, small lots of prime to choice sold at 65c.@68c. ₩ gallon. ....Syrups have been in moderate request, in part for export, with Sugar Syrup quoted at from 38c.@60c.; Molasses do., 35c.@45c., or ordinary to very choice California Golden Syrup, 42c.@45c. ₩ gallon....Sugar-house Molasses has been inactive at 23c. for hhds. and 26c. for bbls....The stock in first hands here to-day was estimated at 900 hhds. Cuba, 1,700 hhds. Porto Rico, 2,200 hhds. English Island, and 2,000 bbls. New-Orleans. By auction 200 bbls. New-Orleans were sold at 40c.@55c.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been in moderate request within the range of $1 65@$1 70 for Strained to good Strained; $1 75@$2 for No. 1; $2 35@$3 50 for No. 1; $4@$4 75 for Pale; $5 50@$7 50 for Extra Pale and Window-glass ₩ 280 lb. Sales, 600 bbls. Strained at $1 65; 400 bbls. Nos. 2 and 1 at $1 80@$2 20, and 300 bbls. Pale at $4 25@$5 50 ₩ 280 lb.; also sales of 1,700 bbls. Strained at $1 65@$1 67½, the lower price for common, and 60 bbls. No. 1 at $2 75....Tar has been quiet within the range of from $2 20@$2 30 ₩ bbl....City Pitch at from $1 90@$2 ₩ bbl....Spirits Turpentine has been quoted rather easier, with merchantable for prompt delivery quoted at 31¼c.@31½c. ₩ gallon on sales of 250 bbls.

PETROLEUM—Has been quite active and again quoted decidedly stronger....Crude has been in good demand and quoted at the close at 6¾c.@6½c., in bulk, for early delivery, and at 10¼c. in shipping order. Sales 2,000 bbls., in bulk, at 6¼c.@6⅜c. ₩ gallon....Refined has been very freely purchased and quoted at the close, for early delivery, up to 13c.; sales, 27,500 bbls., at 12¾c.@13c. ₩ gallon. Also 5,000 bbls. Refined, for Baltimore delivery, at 12⅝c....Refined, in cases, at 17½c.@19c....Naphtha at 10½c. for City....Refined Petroleum, at Philadelphia, early deliveries, quoted up to 12¾c., on sales of 3,000 bbls. At Baltimore, Refined, for early delivery, quoted at 12½c. ₩ gallon; sales, 4,000 bbls.

PROVISIONS—Mess Pork has been in more active export demand, with prices a trifle higher. Speculative trade has been more general at a trifle steadier figures. Sales have been reported for early delivery of 400 bbls. Western Mess at $21 12½@$21 25; Prime Mess at $19 25; Extra Prime at $15 65@$16....For forward delivery sales have been made of 3,250 bbls. Western Mess, October options, at $20 90@$20 91, closing at $20 90 bid; and 1,250 bbls., buyer September, at $20 90@$21 ₩ bbl....Dressed Hogs have been more active and stronger, with City at 10⅛c.@11c. for heavy to very light....Cut-meats have been quoted stronger and in more demand; sales, 50 tcs. Pickled Hams, on private terms; 200 tcs. do., in Philadelphia, to come here, at 13½c.; 15 bxs. Clear Bellies at 14¼c.; 14,000 lb. Light Bellies at 14c.@14¼c., and sundry small lots of other City bulk stock within our range. We quote: Pickled Shoulders at 10⅝c.; Smoked Shoulders at 12c.; Pickled Hams at 14c.; Smoked Hams at 15¾c.@16c.; Pickled Bellies, in bulk, 13½c.@13¾c. for 12½ lb. averages; Rib Bellies, in bxs., 12½ lb., at 14c.; Clear Bellies, in bxs., at 14¼c.@14½c.; Western Dry-salted Shoulders, in bxs., nominal; Western Pickled Hams, in tcs., 14 to 16 lb., at 12c.@12¼c. ₩ lb....Bacon has been in light demand, with City Long Clear at 12½c.... Western Long and Short Clear somewhat nominal.... In Lard there has been a liberal speculative trade and some demand from shippers, and prices ruled ⅛c. higher, closing weak. Sales have been reported of 400 tcs. Western Steam at 13½c.; 100 tcs. old, to arrive, on private terms; 190 tcs. new do. at 13⅜c.@13½c. for fair to choice; 260 tcs. City Steam and Kettle at 13⅜c.; small lots of No. 1 City at 13c., closing with this rate bid; and for forward delivery, sales of 2,000 tcs. for September at 13 7-16c.@13½c., closing at 13½c.; 5,250 tcs. for October at 13⅜c.@13 9-16c., closing offered at 13 9-16c.; 500 tcs., seller's option through the year 1876, at 12c.; seller's option remainder of the year quoted 12¼c. bid, and 12⅜c. asked. Refined has been quoted 13⅝c.@13¾c. for the West Indies, and 14⅛c. for the Continent....Beef has been in moderate demand at from $8 50@$10 for Plain Mess, $10 50@$11 50 for Extra Mess, and $16 for Packet, ₩ bbl. Sales 200 bbls.... Tierce Beef has been inactive at $15 for Prime Mess, $16@$17 for India Mess, and $28 50@$29 50 for City Extra do., ₩ tierce. Beef Hams have been inactive since our last at from $21@$24 for good to choice old, $15@$18 for ordinary to fair do., and $27 for choice new....Butter in moderate request within the previous range....Cheese in more demand, especially fancy State factories, which have been quoted up to 11c., and in instances a fraction higher....Eggs in demand at 22c.@25c. for fair to fancy marks.

RICE—Has been in fair demand, since our last, mostly in a jobbing way, at generally steady prices. Carolina, fair ordinary to choice, $7 50@$8 25; Louisiana, $6 25@$8; Rangoon, free, at $6 37½@$6 62½, and in bond at $2 70@$2 75, gold, and Patna, free, at $7@$7 25, and in bond at $4@$4 25 ₩ 100 lb. Stock of Rangoon, 5,500 bags.

SEEDS—Calcutta Linseed has been attracting very little attention, and has been quoted nominally steady at $2, gold, ₩ bushel of 56 lb....Grass-seeds continue in very light demand, with Clover quoted at 13c.@13¼c. ₩ lb....Timothy at $2 90@$3 12½ ₩ bushel ....Rough Flax inactive at $1 75 ₩ bushel....Russian Hemp, $1 80@$1 85, here, ₩ bushel....Canary Seed has been in quite moderate demand at $10@$11.... Rape-seed continues inactive at from $3@$3 25.

SOAP—Has been selling more freely, in good part in a jobbing way, with Castile quoted firm at 8⅜c.@8½c.; Colgate's Pale at 7½c., currency; Family, 8c., and W. F. Taylor's do., 6½c., less usual discount.

SPICES—Have been meeting with a fair sale, almost wholly in a jobbing way, at firm prices. Mace quoted at $1@$1 15, the latter for choice; No. 1 Nutmegs, $1@$1 05; Cassia, 23c.; Cloves, 41c.@42c.; East India Pepper, 15¾c.@16½c.; White Pepper, 24c.@25c.; Pimento, 11¼c.@11½c.; Ginger, 9¾c.@11c. ₩ lb.

STARCH—Has been in fair demand at steady rates, with Western Corn quoted at 4¾c.@5c.; Potato at 4½c.@5c. ₩ lb.

SUMAC—Has been in request and held with firmness, with Sicily at from $72 50@$125 for inferior to very choice, afloat and from store, and Virginia from $60@$65 ₩ ton.

SUGAR—Raw have been dull and weak. Sales, 100 hhds. Cuba at 8¼c.; 100 hhds. low grade Centrifugal at 8⅜c., and, late yesterday, 1,100 bxs. Clayed, on private terms. We quote fair Refining Cuba at 7⅞c.@8c.; good do. at 8⅛c.; prime do. at 8¼c.@8 5-16c.; fair to very choice Grocery, 8½c.@9¼c.; No. 12 Clayed stock at 8½c.; Centrifugal stock at 8⅜c.@9¼c.; Manila bags, 7½c.@7⅝c.; Molasses Sugar, 6c.@7¾c.; Melado, 4c.@6c. Refined Sugars have been in good demand, with Crushed quoted at 11¼c.; Powdered, 11c.; Granulated at 11⅛c.; Cut Loaf at 11⅝c.; A's at 10c.@10½c.; Yellow at 9c.@9⅞c. ₩ lb. The movements in Raw Sugars in this market since Sept. 1 have been summed up thus:

	Hhds.	Bxs.	Bags.	Melado.
Stock Sept. 1, 1875	135,714	47,947	208,717	17,464
Receipts since	8,979	14,052	10,941	480
Total	144,693	61,999	219,656	17,944
Sales since	24,780	19,268	50,042	568
Stock Sept. 16, '75	119,913	42,731	169,614	17,376
Stock Sept. 17, '74	99,060	82,434	34,905	645

TALLOW—Has been held higher, but has been rather moderately dealt in....We quote good to strictly choice at 9¾c.@10¼c. Sales, 90,000 lb. at 9¾c.@10c.... Stearine in demand at 15¾c.@15⅞c. for prime to choice Western. Sales, 50 tcs. Western at 15¾c.; and 70 tcs., off grade, on private terms. Choice City, in hhds., quoted at 16c.@16¼c. ₩ lb.

WHISKY—Moderately sought after at $1 17½; sales 300 bbls.

FREIGHTS—Berth Freights have been comparatively quiet, since our last, with rates on Grain quoted lower, and in other instances quotations essentially as before. The chartering movement has been fair at about late figures, with the main call for tonnage suited to the Petroleum trade. Vessels for Grain attracted little attention....For Liverpool, the engagements reported, since our last, have been, by sail, 1,500 bbls. Resin at 2s. 4½d.@2s. 6d. ₩ 280 lb.; and, by steam 24,000 bushels Grain, including 8,000 bushels last evening, at 7d. ₩ standard bushel; and 16,000 bushels Wheat, to-day, at 6½d. ₩ bushel; 6,700 bxs. Cheese at 30s.; 450 bxs. Bacon at 25s.@27s. 6d., mainly at 25s. ₩ ton....For Glasgow, by steam, 500 bbls. Flour at 2s. 9d.; 1,500 bbls. do., (of through freight,) at 3s. ₩ bbl.; and 600 bxs. Bacon, (through freight,) mostly at 35s. ₩ ton. ....For Bristol, by steam, 5,000 bxs. Cheese, on private terms, quoted at 40s.@45s. ₩ ton....For the United Kingdom, direct, a Norwegian bark, with about 2,300 bbls. Refined Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 5s. ₩ bbl....For Cork and order, a bark, hence, with about 3,500 quarters Grain, reported at 5s. 9d. ₩ quarter.... For the Continent, a British bark, with about 5,100 bbls. Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 4s. 4½d.@4s. 6d. ₩ bbl., privileges excluding Dutch ports....For Havre, Antwerp, or Bremen, a British bark, hence, with about 3,300 bbls. Naphtha, at 4s. 9d. ₩ bbl....For Antwerp, by steam, 100 bxs. Bacon, on private terms, quoted at 35s. ₩ ton; also, a Norwegian bark, hence, with about 5,000 bbls. Refined Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 4s. 6d. ₩ bbl....For Bremen, a German ship, 1,093 tons, hence, with about 7,000 bbls. Refined Petroleum, at 4s. 3d. ₩ bbl....For the Baltic, a Norwegian bark, 810 tons, hence, with about 2,200 bbls. Refined Petroleum, at 5s. 6d. ₩ bbl....For the Levant, an American bark, hence, with Petroleum, in cases, rumored on private terms, but without confirmation....For Odessa, an American ship, 1,202 tons, hence, with locomotives, &c., on private terms.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 16.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, 697 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 7,140 head, or 420 cars, of which 252 cars were through consignments, the balance being on sale here, against 488 cars for the same time last week and 575 cars for the same time last year; no market to-day; the majority of the fresh arrivals were through consignments; sales of 5 cars common stock; a few odds and ends remaining unsold; purchasers have returned home. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day, 400 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 15,000 head, against 14,000 head for the same time last week, and 11,000 head for the same time last year; market slow and few offering; resale of 3 cars Ohio Sheep from yesterday's market, ranging from 93 to 95 lb., at $5 25@$5 75; light medium sheep remaining in the yards unsold. Hogs—Receipts to-day, 1,600 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 9,500 head, against 11,000 head last week, and 5,800 head for the same time last year; market was slow for want of marketable Yorkers to supply the demand; sales of corn-fed heavy Hogs, ranging from 217 to 300 lb., at $8 12½@$8 20; mixed corn and grass-fed Yorkers, averaging 176 lb., at $7 62½; 1 car of common Grassers, and 1 car of heavy remaining unsold, not wanted.

CHICAGO, Sept. 16.—Cattle—Receipts, 3,200 head; dull but firm; Texans, $2 50@$4; shipping, $4 25@$6 50; shipments, 2,000 head. Hogs active at full prices; receipts, 7,000 head; light, $7 60@$7 90; heavy to extra, $7 75@$9 50, chiefly at $8 75@$7 90; shipments, 4,000 head. Sheep—Receipts, 700 head; strong demand; common to choice, $3 50@$7 80.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Sept. 16.—Cotton—Demand fair; Middling, 13⅝c.; Low Middling, 12⅞c.; Good Ordinary, 11⅞c.; net receipts, 841 bales; gross, 1,265 bales; sales, 750 bales; stock, 15,114 bales.

MOBILE, Sept. 16.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 12⅞c.@13c.; Low Middling, 12½c.; Good Ordinary, 12c.; net receipts, 103 bales; exports coastwise, 195 bales; sales, 250 bales; stock, 2,569 bales.

CHARLESTON, Sept. 16.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 12¾c.; Low Middling, 12½c.; Good Ordinary, nominal; net receipts, 983 bales; sales, 500 bales; stock, 8,390 bales.

SAVANNAH, Sept. 16.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 12⅞c.; Low Middling, 12½c.; Good Ordinary, 12c.; net receipts, 1,348 bales; exports coastwise, 1,738 bales; sales, 316 bales; stock, 5,514 bales.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, Sept. 16.—Flour dull and nominal. Wheat active, lower, and unsettled; No. 1 Spring, $1 19; No. 2 do., $1 13 bid, spot; $1 13¼, September; $1 10½, October; $1 10 bid, all the year; No. 3 do., $1; Rejected, 89c.@90c. Corn irregular and fairly active; No. 2 Mixed, 60½c.@60¾c., spot; 59c., September; 58⅛c. bid, October; 53c., November; 50¼c., all the year; Rejected, 58½c. Oats easier but not quotably lower; No. 2, 37c.@37¼c., spot; 37¼c., September; 34c. bid, October; 33⅞c.@33¾c., all the year. Barley quiet and weak at $1 11, spot; $1 05¾, October. Rye—Demand good at full prices, at 98⅜c. Seed—Timothy at $2 10@$2 50; Clover, $8. Pork irregular; fairly active at $21 75, spot; $21 62½, October; $18, all the year. Lard—Demand good, tending upward, at $13, spot; $13 05@$13 07½, October; $11 80, all the year. Bulk Meats steady, unchanged. At the afternoon call of the board, Wheat firmer, higher, at $1 13¾, September; $1 10¾, October. Corn firm, higher, at 58⅞c., October. Oats—Fair demand; firmer, at 36¾c., September; 34c.@34⅛c., October. Pork irregular, lower, at $21 55@$21 60, October; $21 80, cash and September. Lard firmer at 13⅛c., October. Receipts—6,000 bbls. Flour, 54,000 bushels Wheat, 119,000 bushels Corn, 53,000 bushels Oats, 22,000 bushels Barley, 2,000 bushels Rye. Shipments—6,000 bbls. Flour, 141,000 bushels Wheat, 93,000 bushels Corn, 68,000 bushels Oats, 12,000 Barley, 800 bushels Rye.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 16.—Flour inactive and unchanged. Wheat firmer and a shade higher; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 57, cash; $1 52½, October; $1 53½, November. Corn dull and lower; No. 2 Mixed, 57½c.@ 9c., cash; 53½c., October; 47c.@47½c., March. Oats dull and lower; No. 2, 38¼c., cash; 37c., October; 38c., November. Barley firm and unchanged. Rye higher at 71c.@71½c. Pork dull; small jobbing lots at $21 60@$21 65, delivered. Lard dull and lower to sell; choice Kettle offered at 13¼c. Bulk Meats nominally lower; Shoulders, 8½c.; Clear Rib and Clear Sides, 12c. and 12¼c. Bacon—Demand good at full prices; Shoulders, 9¼c.@9⅜c.; Clear Rib and Clear Sides, 13c.@13⅛c., and 13¼c.@13⅜c. Whisky dull and lower at $1 16. Live Hogs dull and drooping; some sales lower; Shippers', $7 20@$7 40. Bacon, $7 45@$7 70; Butchers', $7 75@$8 10. Cattle steady and firm; good to choice Natives, $5 25@$6 35; medium to fair, $4 25@$5; good to choice Texans, $3 80@$4 35; medium to fair, $3 35@$3 70; common, $2 80@$3 10. Receipts—5,000 bbls. Flour, 39,000 bushels Wheat, 9,000 bushels Corn, 17,000 bushels Oats, 6,000 bushels Barley, 2,000 bushels Rye, 1,000 head Hogs, 2,550 head Cattle.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 16.—Cotton quiet, heavy; Low Middling nominally 13½c. Flour dull and lower; Howard Street and Western Superfine, $4 50@$5; do. Extra, $5 25@$5 75; Family, $6@$7 50; City Mills Superfine, $4 25@$5 25; do. Extra, $6@$6 25; do. Rio Brands, $7@$7 25; do. Family, $8 75. Wheat dull; Maryland Red, $1 10@$1 45; do. Amber, $1 50@$1 55; other grades unchanged. Corn firmer for Western, but Southern steady; Southern, White, 82c.@85c.; Yellow, 71c.; Western Mixed, 72½c., spot; 74c., October. Oats steady and unchanged. Rye dull at 70c.@75c. Hay quiet; a shade easier. Maryland and Pennsylvania Timothy, $22@$25. Provisions dull and heavy for round lots. Order trade active. Pork scarce and firm at $22 25. Bulk Meats lower; Shoulders, 8⅜c.; Clear-rib sides, 12¼c., loose; Packed, 9¼c. and 12¾c. Bacon lower; Shoulders, 9⅞c.@10c.; Clear-rib sides, 13¼c.@13⅜c.; Hams 15c.@15½c. Lard steady; Refined, 14¼c. Butter scarce and firm; Western Extras, 27c.@28c.; do. firsts, 25c.@26c. Petroleum unsettled, higher; Crude, 6½c.@6⅜c.; Refined, 11⅞c.@12c. Coffee nominally unchanged. Whisky weak and lower at $1 19.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 16.—Lake Receipts—Flour, 2,760 bbls.; Wheat, 68,000 bushels; Corn, 84,000 bushels; Oats, 40,000 bushels. Railroad Receipts—Flour, 3,800 bbls.; Wheat, 14,000 bushels; Corn 22,000 bushels; Oats, 26,000 bushels; Barley, 1,600 bushels. Railroad Shipments—Flour, 3,800 bbls.; Wheat, 14,000 bushels; Corn, 108,000 bushels; Oats, 40,000 bushels; Barley, 1,600 bushels. Canal Shipments to Tidewater—Wheat, 32,000 bushels; Corn, 20,000 bushels, to interior points none. Canal Freights—Wheat, 7c.; Corn, 6½c., to New-York. Flour firm; 7,500 bbls. sold at unchanged rates. Wheat inactive and entirely nominal. Corn quiet; sales, 12,000 bushels No. 2 at 68c.; 17,500 bushels do. at 67½c.; 17,000 bushels do., to arrive, at 68c. Oats, Rye, and Barley neglected and nominal. Pork quiet; $22 50 for heavy Mess. Lard quiet at 14c.@14½c. Highwines, nominally, $1 18. Seeds dull; 500 bushels Timothy at $2 90@$3.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 16.—Petroleum advanced; Refined, 12½c.; Crude, 9⅝c.@9¾c. Bark unchanged. Flour rather quiet, but choice old Wheat Families command full prices. Sales 700 bbls., including Extras, at $5@$5 50; Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota Family, $6 25@$7 50; Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Indiana do., $6 25@$7 25; high grades, $7 75@$8 50. Rye Flour held at $5 50. Wheat quiet; old Red, $1 42@$1 46; new do., $1 10@$1 40; damp do., $1@$1 05; new Amber, 1 43. Rye, 90c. Corn firmer; Yellow, 75c.@76c.; Mixed, 73c.@75c. Oats in better demand; White and Mixed, 40c.@50c. Whisky inactive at $1 19 for Western in iron-bound bbls. Butter firm and unchanged. Cheese dull; New-York State fancy, 10½c.@11c.; do. prime, 9c.@10c.; Western fine, 10c.@10½c. Eggs steady; Pennsylvania, New-Jersey and Delaware fresh, 23c.; Western do., 21c.@22c.

TOLEDO, Sept. 16.—Flour dull and nominal. Wheat lower, closing steady; No. 2 White Wabash, $1 35; No. 3 do., $1 27; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 29; Amber Michigan, $1 28½; September, $1 29; October, $1 30; November, $1 32½; old, $1 35½; No. 2 do., $1 07; Old No. 2 Red Winter, $1 35; No. 3 Red, $1 11; Rejected, 92c. Corn firm; fair demand; High Mixed, 65c.; October, 64½c.; all the year, 50c.; Low Mixed, 63½c.; no grade, 61¼c.; damaged, 56c. Oats firm; fair demand; No. 2, 43c.; White, 47c.; Michigan, 42c.; Rejected, 34c. Receipts, two days—350 bbls. Flour, 30,000 bushels Wheat, 11,000 bushels Corn, 9,000 bushels Oats. Shipments, two days—1,000 bbls. Flour, 4,000 bushels Wheat, 10,000 bushels Corn, 10,000 bushels Oats.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Sept. 16.—Flour steady; sales, 1,000 bbls. at $7 50 for No. 1 Spring; $8 for Amber Winter; $8 25 for White Winter; $8 50 for Double Extra. Wheat unchanged; sales, new No. 1 White Michigan, $1 42; old Extra do. held at $1 58; old No. 1 Milwaukee Club, $1 40. Corn quiet at 75c.@76c. Barley scarce; no Canada on market. Corn-meal, $34 for Bolted; $33 for Unbolted, ₩ ton. Mill-feed—Shorts, $23; Shipstuffs, $25; Middlings, $30, ₩ ton. Canal Freights—Wheat, 5½c.; Corn and Rye, 5c. Barley, 4⅛c., to New-York; Barley, 3½c. to Albany; Lumber, $2 10@$2 21 to the Hudson. Lake Receipts—10,500 bushels Barley; 1,415,000 feet Lumber. Canal Shipments—623,000 feet Lumber.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 16.—Flour dull; unchanged. Wheat firm; unchanged. Corn dull at 68c.@70c. Oats dull at 30c.@50c. Barley quiet, unchanged. Rye dull and lower at 75½c.@78c. Pork—Fair demand; firm; Country, $21 25; City, $21 50. Lard quiet but firm; Steam, 12⅞c.; Kettle, 13⅜c.@13½c. Bulk Meats dull; Shoulders, 8½c.; Clear Rib and Clear Sides, 12c. and 12⅜c. Bacon—Only a jobbing and order trade; Shoulders, 9½c.; Clear Rib and Clear Sides, 13c. and 13½c. Live Hogs active for best grades; common to good light, $7@$7 90; good to extra Butchers', $8@$8 25; Stockers dull at $6@$6 90; receipts, 447 head; shipments, 125 head. Whisky higher at $1 16.

BOSTON, Sept. 16.—Flour—Demand steady but moderate; sales, Western Superfine at $5@$5 50; common Extras, $6@$6 50; Wisconsin and Minnesota Extras, $6 50@$7 75. Winter Wheat—Ohio, Indiana, and Michigan, at $7@$7 50; Illinois, $7 50@$8 50; St. Louis, $7 25@$9 25. Southern Flour is selling at $6@$9 for common Extras and choice Family; fancy Minnesota, $7 50@$9 50. Corn; sales at 78c.@81c. for Mixed and Yellow. Oats firm and in demand at 45c.@58c. Rye, 90c.@95c. Shorts, $21@$22. Fine Feed and Middlings nominal. Receipts—3,565 bbls. Flour, 24,400 bushels Corn, 16,950 bushels Oats, 5,944 bushels Shorts.

DETROIT, Sept. 16.—Flour steady, with a moderate demand; White Wheat Extra, $5 70@$6 75. Wheat in good demand and lower; Extra, $1 37½; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 26½; No. 2 White, Fall, offered at $1 20; Amber Michigan, $1 24½. Corn dull; No. 1 mixed offered at 67c. Oats quiet but firm; White Winter Michigan, 45c.; Mixed, 42c. Barley—State, $2@$2 30. Receipts, two days—1,000 bbls. Flour, 31,000 bushels Wheat, 4,000 bushels Oats. Shipments, two days—2,000 bbls. Flour, 14,000 bushels Wheat, 400 bushels Corn.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 16.—Flour quiet and nominal. Wheat quiet and weak; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1 20; No. 2 do., $1 13⅝; October, $1 11⅞. Corn dull; a shade lower; No. 2, 59½c. Oats steady; fair demand; No. 2, 38c. Barley unsettled; No. 2 Spring, September, $1 13; October, $1 06¾@$1 07¾; No. 3 do., 78½c.@79c. Rye quiet and unchanged. Provisions quiet but firm. Mess Pork, $21 87½. Prime Lard, 13⅛c.@13⅝c. Freights quiet but firm; Wheat to Buffalo, 3c. Receipts—3,000 bbls. Flour; 108,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—3,000 bbls. Flour; 134,000 bushels Wheat.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 16.—Flour quiet, but firm; nominally unchanged. Wheat quiet and unchanged. Corn quiet, but firm. Oats quiet, but firm, at 42c.@50c. Rye quiet and unchanged. Provisions quiet, but nominally unchanged. Lard—Tierce, 14c.; Keg, 15c.@15½c. Hams—Sugar-cured, 13¾c.@14¼c. Whisky higher at $1 16. Bagging dull and lower at 13¾c.@14¼c.

NEW-ORLEANS, Sept. 16.—Oats firmer; ordinary to strictly prime, 46c.@58c. Hay firm; prime, $24@$26. Pork firmer at $22 75. The market for other articles is unchanged. Exchange—New-York, sight, ¼ premium; Sterling, bank, 5.58. Gold, 116⅜.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Sept. 16.—Spirits Turpentine at 29½c. Resin firm; Strained, $1 30. Tar steady at $1 45.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 16.—Print Cloths weaker, with small sales on the basis of 5⅛c.@5¼c. for best Standard and Extra 64s.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Sept. 16—12:30 P. M.—Consols, 94 9-16 for both money and the account; United States Bonds, 1867s, 107¾; 10-40s, 105; Erie Railway Shares, 16¾.

3 P. M.—The proportion of the bank reserve to liability, which last week was 53¾ ₩ cent., is now 53⅛ ₩ cent. The bullion in the Bank of England has decreased £413,000 during the past week. The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day is £11,000.

4 P. M.—Erie Railway shares, 17.

4:15 P. M.—United States Bonds, 1865s, old, 106⅜; 1867s, 107⅝; 10-40s, 104¾; Erie Railway shares, 16⅞; do. Preferred, 37.

4:30 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 17; do. Preferred, 36.

FRANKFORT, Sept. 16.—United States Bonds, New Fives, 100⅛.

PARIS, Sept. 16.—The specie in the Bank of France has increased 2,773,000 francs during the past week. Exchange on London, 25f. 19½c. for short sight; Rentes, 65f. 80c.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 16—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is quiet; Middling Uplands, 7d.; Middling Orleans, 7⅛d.; sales, 10,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for speculation and export. Cotton to arrive, partially 1-16d. cheaper. Sales of Middling Uplands, Low Middling clause, October and November delivery, at 6 13-16d.; do. do. shipped January and February, (per sail,) at 6⅞d. The receipts to-day were 167 bales, of which 4 were American. Breadstuffs—The market is quiet and unchanged.

1:30 P. M.—Cotton—Sales of Middling Uplands, Low Middling Clause, shipped November and December, at 6 13-16d. Provisions—Lard, 58s. 3d. ₩ cwt. Bacon, 52s. 6d. ₩ cwt. for Short Clear Middles.

2 P. M.—Cotton—Middling Uplands, 6 15-16d.; Middling Orleans, 7 5-16d. Of the sales to-day 5,400 bales were American.

3 P. M.—Cotton—Sales of Middling Uplands, Low Middling clause, September delivery, (old crop,) at 6¾d.

4:30 P. M.—Breadstuffs—The market is dull, except for Corn, which is firmer. Corn, 30s. 6d. ₩ quarter for Mixed Western. Provisions—Lard, 58s. ₩ cwt.

LONDON, Sept. 16—5 P. M.—Tallow, 50s. 9d.@51s. ₩ cwt.

Evening.—Linseed-oil, 24s. 9d.@25s. ₩ cwt. Spirits Turpentine, 22s.@22s. 3d. ₩ cwt.

ANTWERP, Sept. 16.—Petroleum, 27½f. for fine pale American.

MIDLAND RAILROAD TROUBLES.

The Midland Railroad, with its leased branches, the Clinton and Rome and Utica and Clinton, have been operated for some time under Receivers Hewitt and Stevens, appointed by Judge Blatchford. Yesterday Mr. Green, on behalf of the Receivers; Mr. Bangs, on the part of the bondholders holding $5,000,000 of the first mortgage bonds of the Midland Road, and Judge Williams, representing the leased roads, appeared before Judge Blatchford, in the United States Circuit Court, and asked that the Midland surrender the leases of the leased road to the lessors, as the Receivers have not the means to keep the leased roads in proper repair, and the running of them entails a great loss on the bondholders. Col. Benjamin F. Willis, representing bondholders in Utica, opposed the motion, asking that time be given to show that it was to the interest of the bondholders, and of the Midland and its leased roads, that action should not be taken to surrender the leases. Mr. Willis saying that, under a final decree, soon expected to be given, all the roads could be sold more advantageously together than if separated. Judge Blatchford granted a postponement until Monday, to give Mr. Willis an opportunity to produce testimony to support his statements.

ROBBERIES REPORTED.

Miss Williams, a lady residing in the upper part of the City, while riding down town in a Broadway car on Wednesday afternoon, had her pocket picked of a portemonnaie containing two diamond rings, a pair of solitaire diamond ear-rings, and a pawn-ticket for a diamond ring and a camel's hair shawl. The case has been placed in the hands of one of the Central Office detectives.

The following robberies were reported at Police Central Office yesterday: The boat-house of Dr. Malcolm McLean, at the foot of One Hundred and Nineteenth street, East River, was entered by thieves while the Doctor was out rowing and robbed of a silver watch, gold chain, and gold ring valued at $75.

A gentleman residing at the Grand Central Hotel reported at the Central Office yesterday that on Wednesday night, while on his way from Booth's Theatre to the hotel, on a Broadway car, he was robbed of his watch and chain, valued at $500.

The residence of Mrs. N. F. Phillips, No. 446 East One Hundred and Twentieth street, was entered by unlocking the front door with false keys, and robbed of $90 worth of property.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

No business was transacted at the Exchange yesterday, Thursday, Sept. 16, the auctions announced for the day being disposed of as follows: Sale by R. V. Harnett of four lots on Madison avenue, south-west corner of Seventy-seventh street, adjourned to the 23d inst.; sale by James M. Miller of the block of lots bounded by Eleventh and Twelfth avenues, Ninetieth and Ninety-first streets, adjourned to the 23d inst.; sale by the same auctioneer of a house and lot on East Thirty-seventh street, north side, 150 feet east of Madison avenue, adjourned sine die; and sale by Joseph McGuire of two lots, with buildings, on East Twenty-fifth street, north side, 185 feet East of Third avenue, adjourned indefinitely.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

The sales of to-day, if they take place, will be as follows:

By D. M. Seaman, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, J. P. Ledwith Esq., Referee, of building, with lot 25 by 98.9, on West Fortieth street, north side, 326 feet east of Eighth avenue.

By R. J. Garrettson, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, William Sinclair, Esq., Referee, of building, with lot 20 by 100.5, on East Sixtieth street, south-west corner of Fourth avenue.

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Nathaniel Jarvis, Jr., Esq., Referee, of house, with lot 25 by 100.4, on East Sixty fifth street, north side, 200 feet east of Second avenue.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Wednesday, Sept. 15.

Benson st., e. s., indefinite location, 13x61.8; Matthew T. Brennan to Timothy Brennan	$4,000
Division st., No. 259, including gas-fixtures, contract; Salomon Levy to Benjamin Goldsmith	5,000
Vineyard place, s. s., 125 ft. w. of Fairmount av., 50x1; Theodore Fowler to Julia Reynolds	3,500
3d st., n. s., 327 ft. e. of Avenue B, 20.3x96; Emile Beneville to Christopher Miller	5,000
17th st., s. s., 375 ft. w. of 8th av., 25x129.9x25x111; Bernard Cregan to Mary O'Neil, ½ part	nom.
Same property; Peter O'Neil to Bernard Cregan	nom.
45th st., n. s., 300 ft. w. of 2d av., 25x100.5; Wilhelmina, widow Daniel Weber, to George Graenwald and Daniel Rummel	20,500
Same property; Executors of Daniel Weber to Daniel Rummel	nom.
45th st., n. s., 595 ft. e. of 8th av., 20x100.5, leasehold; James Henderson to John. P. Chatillon	16,000
56th st., n. s., 300 ft. w. of 9th av., 25x100.5; John Baier to Martha, wife of John Ruck	5,500
61st st., n. s., No. 151 East, 143.6 ft. e. of Lexington av., 21x100.5; Bernard Kuppenheimer to Hester Bussing, contract	20,250
117th st., n. s., 144.6 ft. w. of 3d av., 19.2x100.11; Catharine Leaycraft, widow, to John S. Keteltas	nom.
117th st., s. s., 63.4 ft. e. of 4th av., 15.10x100.11, Abram R. Welch to Peter Schreyer	6,000
Alexander av., e. s., 50 ft n. of 136th st., 50x96.6, Frank G. Brown to Thomas E. S. Dwyer	6,000
8th av., No. 500, n. e. corner of 35th st., Daniel Kelly to John W. Barry, 2 years, per year	2,500
Park st., No. 87, leasehold, Giachinio Baletti and Francesco Carassa to Domenico Clavaresse	500

CITY REAL ESTATE.

WE HAVE MANY APPLICATIONS FROM first-class parties for renting and purchasing well-located City houses. From owners of such we should be pleased to receive full particulars, and can promise our personal attention to all business placed in our hands. Highest possible references given if required.

F. G. & C. S. BROWN,
Broadway, corner Wall st.

FOR SALE—A LARGE, FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, four-story and basement, with all the modern conveniences, Nos. 36 and 38 East 39th st., between Madison and Park avs.; house 38.6 feet front; lot, 55 feet by half the block. Apply to
THOMAS MURPHY, No. 31 Broad st.

FOR SALE VERY LOW—THE HANDSOME four-story brown-stone house No. 27 West 45th st.; well built and arranged and has dining-room extension; lot 100.5. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st. and No. 35 East 17th st.

AN ELEGANT FULL-SIZE FOUR-STORY brown-stone house, splendidly built and finished, for sale on Murray Hill; price, $40,000. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st. and No. 35 East 17th st.

FOR SALE—ON MURRAY HILL, NEAR LEXINGTON av., a very desirable new four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, cabinet finish; must be sold; see it. HOLMES BROTHERS, No. 46 East 23d st.

TO LEASE—FOR TWENTY-ONE YEARS WITH renewals, vacant lot, No. 109 Reade st., 25x75 feet. Apply to S. B. HUTCHINGS, No. 38 John st.

F. G. & C. S. BROWN, NO. 90 BROADWAY, corner Wall st., have houses for sale and to rent in all parts of the City. Lists furnished on application.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

NOTICE OF THE SALE OF LANDS AND TENEMENTS FOR UNPAID ASSESSMENTS.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, }
BUREAU OF ARREARS, July 1, 1875. }

Under the direction of Andrew H. Green, Controller of the City of New-York, the undersigned hereby gives public notice, pursuant to the provisions of the act entitled "An act for the collection of taxes, assessments, and Croton water rents, and to amend the several acts relative thereto," passed April 8, 1871, that the respective owners of all the lands and tenements on which assessments have been laid and confirmed, and are now due and unpaid, and have remained due and unpaid since the confirmation of said assessments, for regulating, grading, curb, gutter, and paving streets, flagging sidewalks and crosswalks, fencing and filling lots, building sewers, culverts, underground drains, &c., confirmed prior to January, 1872, are required to pay the amount of the assessments so due and remaining unpaid to the Clerk of Arrears, at his office in the Finance Department, in the new Court-house, in the City of New-York, together with the interest thereon, at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum to the time of payment, with the charge of this notice and advertisement.

And if default shall be made in such payments, such lands and tenements will be sold at public auction at the new Court-house, in the City Hall Park, in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, Oct. 5, 1875, at 12 o'clock noon, for the lowest term of years at which any person shall offer to take the same, in consideration of advancing the amount of the assessments so due and unpaid, and the interest thereon as aforesaid to the time of the sale, and together with the charges of this notice and advertisement, and all other charges and costs accrued thereon. And that such sale will be continued from time to time until all the lands and tenements here advertised for sale shall be sold.

And notice is hereby further given that a detailed statement of the assessments, the ownership of the property on which the assessments are due and unpaid, is published in a pamphlet, and that copies of the pamphlet are deposited in the office of the Clerk of Arrears, in the Finance Department, and will be delivered to any person applying for the same.

A. S. CADY, Clerk of Arrears.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

THE VALUABLE PLOT OF LAND ON
WESTERVELT PLACE and RIVER ST.,
PASSAIC, N. J.,
Will be sold at auction on
WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 22, 1875,
At 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room,
No. 111 BROADWAY,
By order of the heirs of Peter D. Froeligh, deceased. The plot contains 5 86-100 acres of land, has a frontage on the Passaic River, and is near the railroad depot.
Maps, &c., at office of
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
Auctioneers, No. 7 Pine st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

THE FIRST-CLASS DWELLING—
NO. 136 EAST 6 TH ST.—
South side, between Lexington and 4th avs.,
Will be sold at auction on
TUESDAY, SEPT. 21,
At 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room,
No 111 BROADWAY.
The house is about 50 feet deep, contains modern improvements; is handsomely frescoed, and is in first-rate order. Lot, 20.6 by 100 feet.
Maps at office of
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
Auctioneers, No. 7 Pine st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—THE ESTATE OF THE LATE WILLIAM HOGE, deceased, situated immediately upon the east bank of the Hudson, one mile south of Tarrytown depot, with a large frontage on the river, and extending to Broadway, containing about seventy-five acres of beautiful land, with first-class improvements; a large, never failing brook runs through the centre of the property; fine fruit and shade trees in abundance; house contains all the modern improvements; this valuable property is offered at a great bargain on easy terms, and with immediate possession. Inquire of ALEXANDER & GREEN, No. 120 Broadway, New-York, or at the First National Bank, Tarrytown, N. Y.

FOR SALE IN JERSEY CITY—EDGE'S FIREWORK FACTORY, BAY ST., NEAR WASHINGTON ST. —This property consists of six full lots, 25 by 100 each; a four-story brick building 75 front by 30 feet deep; suitable for manufactory and can be turned into tenements at small cost; a two-story frame building, 25 feet square, and other small buildings and sheds, with solid rock foundations to each; possession Oct. 1, or sooner if required. Inquire on the premises or of
W. HENRY LEWIS,
No. 124 Washington st., Jersey City.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR DESIRABLE TENEMENT or store property in New-York, an attractive place of five acres in Bergen County, N. J., valued at $25,000, free and clear, and cash. Address PROPERTY, No. 43 Broad st., Newark, N. J.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

FOR RENT OR SALE.—ELEGANT AND CONVENIENTLY-arranged private residences, location unsurpassed, belonging to the North American Life Insurance Company, to lease for a term of years. Apply at the office of the company, Nos. 17 and 19 Warren st., or at the new block, 60th st., near Madison av., to KINGMON F. PAGE.

TO LET, UNFURNISHED—THE FOUR-STORY dwelling-house No. 416 West 19th st.; has two vaults and contains all the modern improvements, including gas-fixtures; is in perfect order, and will be rented for $1,000 per year and Croton water rent; it is within two blocks of Elevated Railroad station; possession immediately. Apply to J. N. WELLS, No. 191 9th av.

TO LET, ON REASONABLE TERMS—A first-class house, suitable for boarding-house; wine and lunch room; convenient to one of our principal ferries, and on one of the leading thoroughfares; lease to suit; no agents. Apply to gentleman Cashier Smith & McNeill's Hotel, No. 199 Washington st.

AN ELEGANT HOUSE, BEAUTIFULLY furnished, on corner of Madison av. and 25th st., 42 by 100 feet, with lot adjoining on street, with stable. Will be rented for a term of years if desired.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,
No. 3 Pine st., or No. 35 East 17th st.

A—5TH AV., NEAR 21ST ST.—FOUR-STORY high-stoop brown-stone dwelling, 32x70, and extension, lot 100 feet, handsomely and completely furnished, to let for the Winter; location particularly desirable. Offices No. 11 Pine st. and No. 33 East 17th st.
V. K. STEVENSON, JR.

TO RENT—FURNISHED—IN WEST 45TH ST., CLOSE TO 5TH AV.—An elegant four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, 25x60, and an elegant extended dining-room, 25x40; fully and handsomely furnished with expensive furniture. For particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

FOUR-STORY ENGLISH BASEMENT house, below 34th st., near Madison av., in superb order, will be leased to a first-class private family, furnished or unfurnished, at a low rental; no agents need apply. Address Box No. 3,651 New-York Post Office.

TO LET—COMPLETELY AND HANDSOMELY FURnished, a first-class house on 26th st., near 5th av., to a strictly private family. B. W. WILLIAMS, No. 837 6th av., or S. B. GOODALE & CO., No. 5 West 25th st.

A VERY NICE UPPER PART OF HOUSE in No. 125 East 31st st; newly painted; in complete order; only one family in house. Owner can be seen from 3 to 6 P. M.

FINEST FRENCH FLATS IN NEW-YORK. —Grand Circle Hotel, 59th st. and Broadway, overlooking Central Park; elevators, and all modern improvements; store only $30 per month.

NO. 39 EAST 33D ST.—ENGLISH BASEMENT; in the most perfect order; private family only; house open for terms. JAMES D. RAY, 41 Liberty st.

APARTMENT HOUSE.—5TH AV., CORNER OF 15th st., one bachelor suite, parlor and two bedrooms, and one family suite for housekeeping.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO RENT—IN A GOOD LOCATION in the City, a modern three-story high-stoop or basement house; must be in good order, and at a rental not to exceed $1,200 per year. Address G., Box No. 4,381 Post Office.

WANTED—A FRENCH FLAT OF EIGHT ROOMS, all light, fully furnished, southern exposure, between 4th and 6th avenues, and 14th and 30th sts.; terms moderate. Address Post Office Box No. 175, Nyack, N. Y.

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WANTED TO PURCHASE—ON THE NEW-York and New-Haven Railroad, a pleasant house, between Portchester and Stamford, but the latter place or vicinity preferred; must be near the depot; shade trees, carriage-house, and one or two acres of land desired; will pay $3,000 to $4,000 if suited, or hire a pleasant place. Address R. S. W, Room No. 4, No. 182 Broadway.

EXCURSIONS.

DAILY EXCURSION TO ROCKAWAY BEACH.

The steamer AMERICUS will make excursions to Rockaway Beach daily, (Sunday included,) leaving as follows:
24th st., N. R., 8:30 A. M. and 1:15 P. M.
West 10th st., N. R., 8:45 A. M. and 1:25 P. M.
Barclay st., N. R., 9 A. M. and 1:40 P. M.
Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, 9:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.
Returning, boats leave Rockaway at 11 A. M., and 4:45 P. M.
Fare, 35 cents. Excursion tickets, 50 cents.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TAMAR INDIEN, A LAXATIVE FRUIT lozenge, agreeable to take; specific remedy for constipation and its consequences. E. GRILLON, No. 27 Rue Rambuteau, Paris, depot; CASWELL, HAZARD & CO., New-York.

GREAT INVENTION.—HEARING RESTORED with "Garmore's Artificial Ear Drums," a great success. For circulars apply to AMOS M. CLARK,
Box No. 54, Bedford, N. Y.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.

Notice is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the name of SHEWAN & PALMER, and carried on at the People's dry-dock Pier No. 62, East River, has been dissolved by mutual consent. ISAAC J. PALMER continues the business at the same place, assumes the liabilities, and is alone authorized to collect the assets.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 14, 1875.
JAMES SHEWAN,
ISAAC J. PALMER.

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A DRUG STORE FOR SALE IN WESTchester County. Apply to WM. D. PALMER, Auctioneer, Mamaroneck, N. Y.

LEGAL NOTICES.

ADVERTISEMENT FOR NEXT OF KIN OF MATTHEW ROONEY, DECEASED.—Pursuant to an order of the High Court of Chancery of Ireland, made in the matter of the estate of MATTHEW ROONEY deceased; CATHERINE ROONEY, plaintiff; PATRICK ROONEY, defendant. All persons claiming to be next of kin, according to the statutes for the distribution of intestates' estates, of Matthew Rooney, late of Dunmuckey, in the County of Dublin, living at the time of his death, on the 6th day of July, 1872, and particularly James Rooney the younger, son of James Rooney, (who was brother of said Matthew Rooney,) and of Catherine Rooney, otherwise O'Donnell, his wife; which said James Rooney the younger went to America about the year 1854, and when last heard of, in February, 1855, was residing at North Vassalboro', in the State of Maine, United States of America; or the legal personal representatives of such of said next of kin as are now dead are by their solicitors, on or before the 1st day of January, 1876, to come in and prove their claims at the Chambers of the Master of the Rolls, Four Courts, Inns Quay, in the City of Dublin, and in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said order.

Wednesday, the 19th day of January, 1876, at eleven of the clock in the forenoon, at the said chambers, is the day appointed for hearing and adjudicating on the said claims. B. E. WHITESTONE, Chief Clerk.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT, SUFFOLK County.—IRA B. TUTHILL, plaintiff, against GEORGE E. HORNE, Elizabeth M. Moffett, Joseph D. Baker, and John W. McGuire, defendants.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendant, Elizabeth M. Moffett: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Suffolk, at Riverhead, Suffolk County, New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, at Riverhead, Suffolk County, New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Aug. 23, 1875.
MILLER & TUTHILL, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

The complaint in the above action was filed in Suffolk County Clerk's office on the 25th day of August, 1875.
MILLER & TUTHILL,
s3-law6wF Plaintiff's Attorneys.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, SEPT. 17, 1875.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—RICHARD III.—Mr. Barry Sullivan, Mr. J. F. Cathcart, Miss Louise Hibbert.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—SARATOGA—Mr. James Lewis, Mr. D. H. Harkins, Miss Fanny Davenport.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—GIROFLE-GIROFLA.—(Comic Opera)—Miss Mathews, Mr. G. H. Macdermott.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.—PIONEER PATRIOTS—Mr. Harry Watkin, Mr. J. F. Wheelock, Miss Laura Don.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE—THE GILDED AGE—Mr. John T. Raymond, Mr. T. B. Morris, Mr. J. G. Peakes.

PARK THEATRE.—THE MIGHTY DOLLAR—Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Florence.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—MADAME L'ARCHIDUC, (Opera Bouffe)—Mme. Geoffroy, Mons. De Quercy.

GILMORE'S CONCERT GARDEN.—GRAND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.—SUMMER-NIGHT CONCERT under the direction of Theo. Thomas.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—AROUND THE WORLD—(Grand spectacle.)

AMERICAN INSTITUTE HALL.—EXHIBITION OF WORKS OF ART, MECHANICS, AND AGRICULTURE.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—VAUDEVILLE AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

THEATRE COMIQUE.—DRAMATIC AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

PARISIAN VARIETIES.—VAUDEVILLE AND NOVELTY ENTERTAINMENT.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—BURLESQUE, SONGS, and NEGRO COMICALITIES—Birch, Wambold, Backus.

DARLING'S OPERA-HOUSE.—MINSTRELSY, BURLESQUE.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART.—EXHIBITION OF ANCIENT STATUARY, PAINTINGS, &c. Day only.

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THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES *is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets. It is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of* THE TIMES *for sale. Dealers supplied at 4 A. M.*

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

As usual, Tammany Hall has "captured" the Democratic State Convention. Gov. TILDEN was elected without the aid of Tammany votes, but he seems to be as much afraid of the power of the Wigwam as he was during his period of "masterly inactivity" between 1868 and 1871. So the Kelly delegates have been declared "regular," in spite of the resolution of 1871 about the political autonomy of Assembly organizations. Mr. OTTENDORFER has been shelved as unceremoniously as Mr. MORRISSEY, and even Mr. IRA SHAFER's readiness to cut his hair as short as Mr. KELLY's did not save him from being rendered incapable of participating in the "deliberations" of the convention. For a body whose programme has been cut and dried beforehand by an authority which nobody is disposed to dispute, the convention shows a remarkable anxiety to keep up the forms of free discussion. It was urged on behalf of certain New-York delegates whose seats were contested, and who, therefore, were not allowed to participate in the work of the committees, that it would only be decorous to adjourn in order to give them a chance at "assisting" to prepare the resolutions, &c. That certainly will be no very onerous task, as the work was done before the convention assembled, and as the farce of deliberation has already been got through in committee. Still, the convention adjourned to keep up appearances, and everybody was able to keep a straight face over this excellent fooling.

The speaking at the convention was poor. Mr. MAGONE, the temporary Chairman, made a brief but pointless address, and Judge STURGES, the permanent Chairman, made a rambling, nonsensical, and mischievous one. For if this remarkable production has any meaning at all, it is that the Republican policy of regarding the legal tenders as a debt to be paid after the expiry of a certain fixed period is a mistake, and that the date of resumption ought to be postponed till that indefinite period when economy in governmental expenditures shall have given the people confidence in the ability of the Treasury to redeem its own notes, and shall have brought Congress up to the point of repealing the Legal-tender act. This is only a little better than the Ohio and Pennsylvania platforms, and if the muddle-headed arguments of Judge STURGES are to be reproduced in the New-York platform, that document will certainly give a good deal of comfort to the inflationists. Still worse is the preposterous apology of Judge STURGES for the Democratic doctrine of paying the national debt in greenbacks—"You cannot pay two billions of debt with only three hundred and fifty millions of coin in the country." The man who is capable of talking puerile nonsense like this, was hardly fit, even in the present dearth of Democratic statesmen, to preside over a State Convention. With such a remarkable aptitude for introducing the clap-trap of repudiation into a defense of Democratic honesty on questions of finance, he was a most inappropriate head-piece for a body pledged to a platform of hard money. If the Governor is to "run" the Conventions of his party he must evidently educate a few presiding officers.

The action of the State Convention leaves the anti-Tammany movement pretty much in this shape: The Independent German Democrats, represented by Mr. OTTENDORFER, will probably vote the Democratic State ticket as they did last year, and, whatever may be their pretensions to the contrary, it is probable that the faction led by Messrs. WOOD, CREAMER, ROOSEVELT, and others will follow their example. The responsibility which Mr. TILDEN cannot help shouldering for the exclusion of the Morrissey delegates will probably lead to a good deal of scratching in their districts. On Assembly and County nominations the three elements of opposition to the present management of Tammany Hall will probably act in common. The strength of the first two consisted last year of 24,000 votes, and it will certainly not be less this Fall. The strength of the third section is exceedingly problematical, and it may be greatly diminished by some bold stroke of Tammany demagogism before the election. For example, FITZ JOHN PORTER might be removed from the head of the Department of Public Works, and the old scale of laborers' wages might be restored. But, allowing for all contingencies MORRISSEY and his associates ought to represent at least 10,000 votes. That would reduce the Tammany vote to about 60,000, or pretty near the figure which it touched when TWEED's candidate for Register headed the County ticket in 1871. But even that would still leave KELLY master of the field, unless Republicans and Independent Democrats can find some common basis of action, as they did in 1871, and as they did again last year on the Registership. The combined force of voters opposed to Tammany Hall ought to number at least 70,000, and it will be a pity if some effective means cannot be devised for its united action on local nominations.

Among the distinguished Democrats who have given in their adhesion to the paper money doctrines of Pennsylvania and Ohio is Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS. This gentleman says that "in the present condition of the country more currency is needed." We have only to look at a chapter in history with which Mr. DAVIS must be familiar to learn what "more currency" would do for us. The Confederate currency in November, 1861, was worth eighty-five cents in gold. Six months later, when there was a good deal more of it, it had sunk to sixty. In November, 1862, it had reached forty-five cents, and a year later, "more currency" being constantly added, it had touched eight cents, and then gradually went out of sight, though it continued to circulate a little at three cents to five cents until Richmond was invested. We have no doubt that by a proper attention to Democratic principles of finance we could achieve a career as completely, if not as rapidly, ruinous as that of the Confederacy under the influence of Mr. DAVIS' "more currency."

It is reported by those who ought to know that Mr. SAM. RANDALL's chances for the Speakership of the House are steadily improving. This is a significant illustration of the attitude of Democrats generally toward inflation. Mr. RANDALL was a prominent wire-puller in connection with the Erie Democratic Convention. He was pledged to oppose inflation in every form. Undoubtedly he was largely responsible for the course of the convention, but he either would not or could not prevent its declaring in favor of paper money. If he were elected to the Speakership he would be as completely in the hands of the paper-money men as he was at Erie, and all the great powers of the office would be subservient to the base purposes of this faction. Yet this fact does not prevent his chances for the nomination improving. So far as his weakness in this regard is concerned, he will be elected, for the best hard-money men of his party are no better than he.

In the United States the Roman Catholic priesthood demand concessions in regard to the management of the public schools and the State prisons on the ground that the existing system of secular education and Protestant jail chaplains is incompatible with the principles of religious freedom to which they are devotedly attached. The same authority which dictates this policy in America, assumes a somewhat different tone in Spain. There the accredited representative of the Pope has just claimed the fulfillment of the *concordat*, which forbids the exercise of any non-Catholic creed. He has also claimed "the transfer of the superintendence over education to the clergy, and the co-operation of the secular power in suppressing heretical teaching and literature." According to this spokesman of an infallible Pontiff the misfortunes of Spain have been partly due to "the way in which religious liberty has been misunderstood by previous Governments." The Vatican has certainly never been guilty of holding contradictory views about religious freedom, however much it may have countenanced the use of the phrase in a liberal sense for the attainment of its own ends. From the mediæval Popes to the present time the unvarying doctrine of the Church has been that the toleration of heretics was only to be regarded as a concession to necessity, and that their extermination was the simple duty of the Church whenever it was able to possess itself of the sword of the State.

THE REDUCTION OF STATE TAXES.

The question of the rate of taxation in the State for State purposes, and the causes that have regulated it, is one that will enter more or less prominently into the canvass this Fall. That the rate for the current year is lower than it has been in some time is a fact from which the Democratic Party naturally seek to make considerable political capital; but it is one for which they deserve no credit. On the contrary, it was due to them that taxes have previously been so high, and due to causes which they sought to defeat that the reduction has taken place.

In 1869 the volume of State taxation had been reduced to about ten and a half millions, ($10,463,179.) In 1870, under the reckless management of the Democratic Canal Ring, in conjunction with the Tweed Ring, and both aided by their friend and agent in the Executive chair, the Democratic Governor, the amount was increased by nearly fifty per cent., reaching $14,285,976. In addition to this sum raised by taxation, a very large sum, nearly half as much more, was spent by the Democratic Administration. Whence was it obtained? It was stolen from the sinking fund, from the money which had previously accrued from the revenues of the State, and had been set aside, in accordance with the Constitution, to meet the indebtedness of the State. This was a very bold form of robbery, but under the circumstances it was a safe one for the Democrats, because the entire machinery by which the outrage could have been either prevented or punished was in their hands. They had the Legislature, which alone could impeach a portion of the guilty officials, and they had the Governor, in whose power exclusively it lay to take summary measures of redress. This power, moreover, was so completely centralized that all departments of the State Government obeyed the orders of a small clique of desperate and determined men. This same clique ruled the councils of the Democratic Party, and ruled them so rigidly and relentlessly that not a word of protest was heard from a Democratic source against one of the most aggravated pieces of rascality ever committed by public officers. Even the indignation of the present Governor was held in check by this political despotism, and if he felt inclined to expose or rebuke the offenses of his political associates, he did not pluck up courage to do it.

In 1871 the Democrats continued to steal from the sinking fund, but they artfully used a portion of the money thus obtained for the nominal reduction of the tax rate; *i. e.*, they appropriated money from the Treasury as rashly and corruptly as before, but they paid a part of their appropriations from the sinking fund, and did not levy any tax to meet them. In this way they got the tax rate down to 5 79-120 mills on a valuation considerably larger than in 1870.

When the Republicans came into power, in the Winter of 1872, they found a deficiency in the sinking funds of nearly seven millions of dollars. This they had the courage and the sense to provide for by taxation, and levied a special tax of 3½ mills on the dollar for that purpose. This brought the tax rate up 9⅜ mills.

The Democrats have not at any time since had complete control of the Government, and though taxation has since been reduced to about six mills, that is not due to them alone. It is largely due to the check imposed on their schemes by the Republican Senate. But it is still more largely due to the operation of the amendments to the State Constitution, which the Democrats did all in their power to defeat. These amendments curtail the power of the Legislature in the direction of extravagance very strictly. They do away with the passage of private bills in numerous classes of cases which have heretofore been prolific sources of waste. They forbid the payment by the State of any extra compensation to contractors, compelling the latter, if they do not like their rates of profit, to abandon their contracts. They prohibit the Legislature from auditing or allowing any claims against the State, requiring that such claims shall first be examined and audited, according to the provisions of law applicable to them. This also stops a copious leak in the Treasury. It will thus be plain to the dullest comprehension that if the Democrats had wished to plunder the Treasury of late as they did formerly, they could not have done it. When, therefore, they compare the results of their involuntary economy with the tax which their previous dishonesty made necessary, they claim credit which they do not deserve, but which rather belongs to their opponents.

A GENEALOGY OF CRIME.

The interesting facts first stated in these columns in regard to "MARGARET, the mother of criminals," have attracted the attention of the United States Commissioner of Education, who has made a careful investigation of them. From the information furnished to the bureau by the member of the Prison Association, Mr. DUGDALE, who first unraveled the genealogy of this guilty family, it appears that his attention was originally called to them by discovering the following interesting band of relatives in the Ulster County Jail: The oldest, a man fifty-five years of age, awaiting trial for receiving stolen goods; his daughter, aged eighteen, (subsequently arrested as a prostitute,) held as a witness against him; her uncle, aged forty-two, for burglary in the first degree; the illegitimate daughter of the latter's wife, aged twelve years, upon which child he had attempted violence, and who was awaiting sentence for vagrancy, and two brothers, aged nineteen and fourteen, accused of an assault with intent to kill, they having pushed a child over a cliff and nearly killed him by the fall. These were all blood relatives, and, on carefully tracing back their genealogy, proved to be the descendants, among numerous others, of one unfortunate little vagrant and her sisters. The ancestral source of this line of paupers and criminals is described as "the forest-covered margin of five lakes, so rocky as to be in some parts inaccessible," in Ulster County. Here a colony of rural rovers and vagrants lived, crowded in small log or stone houses, all ages and sexes, relations and strangers living and sleeping together in the same room, much as do our shanty or tenement population in some portions of this City. No privacy was possible, and purity or modesty was unknown. The occupations of these people were fishing, shooting, fighting, and stealing. Owing to their out-door life, they grew up, unlike our criminal population, very wiry and robust, and they were enabled to continue for six generations their genealogy of crime.

The attention of the benevolent was frequently drawn to the ragged little vagrant MARGARET and her miserable sisters. The kind-hearted here and there gave them bread or supplied them with clothing in the Winter. But the majority of persons did not consider themselves responsible for the wretched condition of this little waif, and made no efforts to reform or educate her or her sisters. She grew up, as hundreds of such children are growing up through the State, without known parents, (for in all probability she or her sisters were illegitimate children,) without friends or education, or being reached by any religious influence. The vagrant girl grew up to a wicked womanhood, and died shortly after 1825, aged, it is believed, about sixty-five years. The family line of her and her sisters has been carefully searched, and 834 persons are distinctly traced, but it is believed that the full number of descendants is at least 1,200. The number whose fortunes are most clearly known amount to 709—327 males and 319 females; remainder unknown. Of these, 106 were illegitimate, 164 prostitutes, 17 keepers of houses of ill-fame, 142 receiving out-door relief, 64 paupers in alms-houses, and 76 were criminals. The number of indictable offenses committed by them is 115; the number of years' imprisonment they have suffered, 116; the number of years' individual relief, 734. And of the whole 709, only 22 ever acquired any property, and of these 8 lost what they gained.

When it is remembered that these figures are all derived from the public records, and that they only express probably a fraction of the offenses really committed by this unhappy family, the picture becomes truly appalling. In examining more closely the offenses of this guilty stock, it will be found that among the females the especial crime is licentiousness, and among the males theft and violence. The former would arise naturally from the promiscuous habits of living of the families. In our own House of Refuge there have been six children from three families in the *sixth* generation from MARGARET—counting herself as the first. Fifty per cent. of all her direct female descendants became prostitutes, and of the whole stock, from the age of twelve upward, fifty per cent. are found to be of disreputable character. Murder or attempts to murder appear among the males in every generation except the sixth, where the children are not older than seven years. Forgery is found but once on their records. Theft appears everywhere. As Mr. DUGDALE well observes, the same general conditions of parentage and training produce prostitution in the one sex and theft in the other. The tendency of crime is in the direction of least resistance. Each sex without moral training chooses the easiest way of making a living. The trait at the foundation of the true criminal is "the lack of the power of continuous effort." Early want of training and early examples, as well as inheritance, produce this in both sexes, and each shows the result in analogous forms. It is to be hoped that this terrible lesson in the inheritance of crime, furnished by the New-York Prison Association, will be carefully studied by all our village and city authorities and the Superintendents of our alms-houses. A little care and expense now may turn a genealogy of guilt into a family line of virtue and industry.

A REPRESENTATIVE MAN.

It is very much to the credit of California, so well represented by San Francisco, that it has been prompt and energetic in its expression of loyalty to the memory of WILLIAM C. RALSTON, the deceased banker After all conflicting and misleading reports have been examined, we are forced to the conclusion that the dead financier was very hardly used by some of his neighbors. It is too late for any popular expression of confidence in what he did, or sorrow for what he suffered, to avail anything to the man who is gone. But there is something impressive in the passionate outburst of affection and esteem with which the chief city of the Pacific has followed RALSTON to the grave. The demonstration, of which we now have full reports by mail, was unique in its way. It was one of those grand assemblages of the people that can only be convened on some occasion of the highest moment. It is evident that the masses of men were there moved by the single desire to honor the memory of a private citizen, and to protest against any invasion of the rights of one who could no longer defend himself against the assaults of his enemies. The speeches were naturally impassioned and fiery. The man whose death they lamented had been assailed during the last days of his life, and a pungent hostile review of his career in the State had been printed on the day of his burial. Fortunately, it is not necessary to inquire how much of this fervent friendship for the dead man would have been shown, even if there had been a well-grounded suspicion that he had allowed his anxiety to retrieve himself to betray him into any action tainted with dishonesty. It is satisfactorily explained that President RALSTON did not make or authorize any over-issue of the stock of the Bank of California; and that the so-called defalcation was in the nature of a charge to his personal account, which his personal estate is more than sufficient to meet. This being so, the errors of judgment, and the graver charge of reckless dealing—if these are otherwise worthy of consideration—may now be let alone.

One of the eulogists of the late bank President, a San Francisco clergyman, has said that RALSTON was an individual in whom the period culminated; he presented at a single view the forces that made the period and the man. His alertness, energy, and facility of combination were brilliant. If this description of the man is correct, we have an explanation of what seems to be the strange intensity with which Californians everywhere have grieved over his downfall. For RALSTON must not only have been the exponent of our time and commercial society, but also the representative of the community in which he lived and died. There is in California a certain fierce enthusiasm, which, once roused, burns all before it. In no other country would it have been possible for an outraged sense of public decency to have so stung the people that they should rise in a body, drive out of office and out of the land a horde of thieves and murderers, reorganize municipal authority, administer justice, and, when all was done, peacefully relinquish to lawful hands the reins of local government. This was once accomplished by the citizens of San Francisco, in a spasm of noble rage, through a Committee of Vigilance. So, during the war of the rebellion, after a brief spell of uncertainty, the loyalty of the Californians took such a shape that our citizens nearer the national capital, and nearer the sound of the battles, were amazed. The gold that came from the Pacific into the coffers of the Sanitary Commission flowed in a prodigal stream. The devotion of these people to the Union was a passion. It was safer to be a Union man in Richmond in those days than to be a secessionist in San Francisco. When the news that LINCOLN was dead reached that city a mob instantly attacked the offices of one or two newspapers suspected of disloyalty. This is the sort of people who lament the death of a liberal, unostentatious, and generous citizen with genuine grief.

Possibly that fierce love of fair play which so eminently characterizes the Anglo-Saxon everywhere has something to do with the anger seen in the demonstrations which have followed the death of this remarkable man. The community were ready to defend the good name of a man who was no longer able to stand up for himself. This is a good and manly trait; we can forgive it many errors. There are few rich men in any part of the Republic whose death could call forth such an expression of universal lamentation as RALSTON's has in California. With all his failings, he was evidently a man of rare endowments. He was an admirable type of a material age. His career need not be commended as one worthy of all imitation; but it is evident that, if we would account for the popular agitation that has followed his death in the State where he lived, we must look beyond his riches, his power, and his influential position.

CONFIDENCE IN COUPONS.

When it became certain that Philadelphia would have a Centennial Exhibition, it began to be asked how Philadelphia would contrive to feed and lodge her visitors. Of course there are hotels in Philadelphia, but a very small proportion of the guests who are expected to arrive in that city daily during the Exhibition would fill the hotels from garret to basement, and leave thousands of unfortunate people standing in amazement, houseless by night. Of course this would never do. Hungry and houseless men, no matter how patriotic they might be, would soon display a much greater interest in their private stomachs than in any possible public exhibition, and there is little doubt that they would proceed to forcibly enter the Centennial buildings, and, having appeased their hunger by devouring all the condensed beef and pickles exhibited by American and foreign exhibitors, would drink up the entire stock of native wines, and dispose themselves to sleep on the patent bedsteads and other available articles of furniture.

Certain ingenious Philadelphians, after having wrestled for months with the problem of how to feed and lodge a million or so of Centennial visitors, have finally hit upon a plan which certainly seems to promise well—at least for the Philadelphians. They will place on sale, in all the chief towns of the country, coupons entitling the holders to a certain quantity of Philadelphia food and sleep. The coupon-bearers will be met, on their arrival at Philadelphia, by men whose duty it will be to billet them upon various houses where their coupons will be received in payment of board and lodging, and subsequently cashed at the office of the company issuing them. By this means overcrowding of beds and a scarcity of food will be avoided, and every Centennial visitor will be sure of as much sleep and food as he has paid for in advance.

This plan is, on its face, a plausible one, but its success requires as a prerequisite a degree of faith in Philadelphians on the part of the coupon-holders which may not be as widely diffused as the originators of the scheme believe it to be. How will the man who lands at Philadelphia with a coupon entitling him to seventeen hours of sleep, and who surrenders himself to an unknown person who promises to lead him where sleep awaits him, know that he will find either sleep or safety? The Philadelphians own a line of Atlantic steamers, for which they leave no means untried to secure passengers. They have, moreover, since they came into possession of these steamers, adopted a reckless, piratical manner of walk and conversation, which, however clearly it may advertise that Philadelphia is a great seaport, must, nevertheless, have its deteriorating effect upon the character, and most assuredly fails to create that confidence which the Quaker garb and peaceful habits of the pre-maritime Philadelphia invited. It costs money to hire a dozen men by the year to act as passengers on board the Philadelphia steamers, and an opportunity to secure unlimited passengers for nothing will be a powerful temptation to the Philadelphian mind. Suppose that a certain proportion of coupon-holders are decoyed on board the steam-ships, and find themselves at sea before they have finished their full quantity of sleep. The thought is a terrible one, but it will intrude itself, and it cannot but have its effect in rendering nervous men unwilling to trust themselves blindly to the originators of the coupon plan.

So, too, Philadelphia has its fast mail train to the West, which is run in rivalry to the fast train over the New-York Central Road. What security has the coupon-holder that he will not be inveigled into a postal car—falsely represented to be the private study of some eminent Philadelphian poet—and thus carried off to Cincinnati or St. Louis before he awakes in the morning? Even if he is not thus made to minister to Philadelphian pride in steam-ships and fast railway trains, how can he be sure that his breakfast coupon will secure him anything but Philadelphian ice-cream, or that he will not be compelled to dine exclusively upon such specimens of condensed milk and preserved meat as the enterprising purveyor may have obtained from liberal exhibitors in the Centennial show? The theory of the coupon boarding and lodging scheme is undoubtedly good, but it cannot succeed without public confidence in its managers. The coupon-holders must be made certain that they will be provided with sleep and food of a quality such as will prove wholesome and satisfactory, and that they will not be brought within sight of the steam-ships or the fast mail trains. Perhaps, with a view of inspiring confidence, it would be well if, during the period of the Centennial Exhibition, the Philadelphia steamers should be required to sail from this City. Of course Philadelphian pride would suffer by this concession; but it is very certain that while those steamers lie at the wharves on the Delaware, only brave and reckless men will trust themselves blindly to Philadelphian providers of vague lodgings and indefinite food.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

RAPID TRANSIT.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It is a great satisfaction to your readers that you have opened the columns of THE TIMES to rapid-transit discussions, and it gives confidence that the public welfare will be watched over in the future, as in the past, by the same powerful sentiment that has so often sounded the alarm when the rights of the people were endangered. There is, perhaps, but little to be said until the commission shall have concluded its work by the selection of plans, and criticisms before that time would seem too much in anticipation of what the Commissioners might do.

Much has been said, and very well said, as to "cheap plans," and of the possibility of their adoption. Such conclusions, however, are too hasty, and probably especially so in this instance. It is well, however, to know the fact that three of the Commissioners, Mr. Seligman, the Chairman, and Messrs. Brown and Canda, were intimately and officially connected with the New-York Central Underground Railroad Company. As such officers, they invited capitalists to join them in the construction of that road, and at a cost exceeding $2,000,000 per mile. Their invitation to capital was accompanied by their publicly-expressed opinions, by an elaborate report of their Board of Engineers, and large subscriptions to the stock, made by themselves; showing, also, that, at a cost of $2,000,000, at least twenty-three per centum per annum, as dividends, could be reasonably anticipated. Why, then, Mr. Editor, should these Commissioners, before they have selected a plan, be suspected of seeking to adopt one that shall cost no more than $400,000, or $500,000 per mile, with equipment complete, and that, too, on the ground that a road costing more would not pay? These gentlemen will not be inconsistent with their record. They will doubtless select a good, substantial structure, non-obstructive and efficient, and not a cheap one for "job" purposes, as predicted. One million dollars per mile, cost, for a good double-track road, would not startle them, because they have already demonstrated that it would pay on that sum more than forty-six per cent. per annum in dividends.

JUSTICE.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Sept. 14, 1875.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Will you permit me to call the attention of the Rapid-transit Commissioners to the question of fares for a rapid-transit road. The commutations on the New-Jersey roads range from one-half to three-fourths of a cent per mile, including ferriage. Outside of the city limits of Jersey City and Newark there are plenty of villages being built up by New-York business men and mechanics where there are no "rings" to impose onerous taxes upon them, and where house rents and transit is cheap and convenient. Cheap rents cannot be expected or afforded in the corporate limits of New-York. The luxury of a "ring" will not admit of it. And yet our Rapid-transit Commissioners propose to charge nearly double the fare to the high-priced houses in Harlem and Westchester that we are now paying to reach our comfortable and cheap homes in New-Jersey. There have been four or five plans for elevated roads submitted to the Commissioners, and upon any one of them a perfectly safe, durable double track road could be constructed and fully equipped at a cost not exceeding $300,000 per mile, or $2,400,000 for a double-track road from the Battery to Harlem. Such a road could be constructed with a turn-out for each track four miles from the Battery and four miles from Harlem, and express and way trains could be run upon the same track on a schedule time similar to the following:

Leave Harlem and Battery.	Arrive at Turn-out.	Arrive at Harlem and Battery.
6:00 A. M.—Way-train	6:16 A. M.	6:32 A. M.
6:05 A. M.—Express-train	6:16 A. M.	6:27 A. M.
6:06 A. M.—Way-train	6:22 A. M.	6:38 A. M.
6:11 A. M.—Express-train	6:22 A. M.	6:33 A. M.

Trains could be dispatched on the above intervals of time throughout the day, the express trains running through, including four or five stops, in twenty-two minutes, and the way trains, including stops every half mile, in thirty-two minutes. This would give twenty trains each way per hour, or 960 trains per day. Four cars to a train and forty seats to a car would afford 153,600 seats per day. If the trains run full at a fare of five cents for any distance between the Battery and Harlem the gross earnings would amount to $7,680 per day, or $2,803,200 per year, supposing the road was run up to its full capacity during an entire year. This estimate does not take into account short rides. Many seats would bring in two and some three fares between starting and terminal points. A safe estimate for such a road would be one-fourth of its entire capacity the first year, provided it were built upon the Third avenue. The estimated gross earnings for the first year would then be $700,800. Allow one-half the gross earnings for running expenses and there would remain for a dividend $350,400, which would pay nearly fifteen per cent. the first year on the investment, with a steady increase until the road was run up to at least one-half of its capacity.

Property-owners in Harlem and in the newly-annexed wards should enter a strong protest against high fares, otherwise their vacant lots will remain vacant. The fare should not exceed five cents for any distance between the Battery and One Hundred and Thirtieth street, and one-half cent per mile for any distance beyond One Hundred and Thirtieth street. The price of two loaves of bread per day is as much as a working man can afford out of $2 per day wages or a shop-girl out of $1 per day for rapid transit between their homes and their workshops, and it is as much as they will pay while the present inducements are offered to all to acquire cheap homes and cheap transit in New-Jersey. Palace cars could be run on an elevated road on express trains for the accommodation of the wealthy, and high rates of fare might be sustained for a small patronage; but a safe, quick, and cheap transit is the only inducement that will draw the patronage of a

MECHANIC.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Sept. 16, 1875.

FIRE ISLAND.

SURF HOTEL, Thursday, Sept. 16, 1875.

The September weeks here lack none of the attractions which have made this resort so popular during the Summer months. There are still many families and children enjoying the freedom and surroundings of the island, who betray no anxiety to get away, but will remain so long as the proprietor shall see fit to keep open doors. The weather could not well be better, and if the air is cooler than a few weeks back, it is not yet cold enough to find any grumblers. Of course the fishing is good, and many take daily advantage of it. The island has acquired a deserved reputation for healthfulness, and many who have worried away the Summer in other localities are now coming here to recruit health and strength for a Winter in the City. This is the case with several who have been at the White Mountains. Instead of gaining health there they were so unfortunate as to get the chills and fever or typhoid fever, and were ordered here by their physicians. Some of them, who came with malarious fever a week ago, have had no return of the chills, and now wonder why they did not come here before. The hotel will keep open till Nov. 1.

Among the recent arrivals at the hotel are the following:

A. Bennett and infant, Mrs. G. B. Ferris, George A. Ferris, H. Russel, Dr. and Mrs. D. M. Stimson, Mr. and Mrs. D. Lydig, J. Hooker Hamersley, Miss Hamersley, George Merritt, Edward King and family, Henry Spear and wife, Henry Bergh, G. Biglow and wife, John M. Kirk, George H. Shreeve and wife, J. B. Small and family, C. H. Bachem, Mrs. Garsia and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. George S. Fraser, N. P. Stanton, Mrs. George Sweesy, and Miss M. K. Dodge, New-York; J. D. L. Boardman, Troy; Dr. W. H. Harter, Herkimer, N. Y.; George E. Barber, Miss Hettie Barber, Auburn, N. Y.; Edward B. Arnold and wife, Hart's Falls, N. Y.; William Allen Johnson, Salisbury, Vt.; Ferdinand W. Peck and family, Chicago; W. A. Neil and family, Ohio; J. D. Campbell, Iowa; H. F. Bissell, Passaic, N. J.; John Ballard, Rahway, N. J.; A. M. Lindsay and family, Rochester; C. H. S. Williams and wife, J. F. Hume and family, Poughkeepsie; Joseph S. Burr and wife, Philadelphia; C. W. Nickerson, Canandaigua, N. Y.; William R. Alling, Newark, N. J.; Mrs. F. G. Leroy and family, Tarrytown; H. L. Smith, Albany; R. M. Lindsay and family, Rochester.

GALVESTON INUNDATED.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 16.—A special dispatch from Galveston, Texas, to the *Globe-Democrat* says that a large part of that city was under water last night from the effects of an unusually high wind from the north. No great amount of damage was done, though several of the wharves were somewhat injured and a considerable number of persons were compelled to vacate their houses. The railroad bridge was still standing, but whether it would continue to resist the great pressure of water against it was not known.

POLITICAL NOTES.

The rural districts of Maine did not emulate the corrupt sections of the cities in giving Democratic gains.

The Augusta (Me.) *Journal* of Wednesday concedes only the counties of Cumberland, Knox, and Waldo to the Democrats.

A hard-money woman in Maine, not allowed to vote, went about on election day with a ballot for Gen. Connor pinned to her dress with a golden pin.

The new officers of the Republican State Committee are very acceptable to the Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser*. It says it is a capital organization, of the best working elements in the committee.

Wisconsin Republicans assert that the Democratic opponents of Gov. Taylor include the men who are best acquainted with him, and have had the best opportunity to learn his character and capacity.

Gov. Woodford's meeting in Zanesville, Ohio, on Monday night, was the largest and most enthusiastic of the campaign, and closed with the passage of a resolution inviting him to return again during the canvass.

A Syracuse telegram says that the nomination of Hon. James Noxon, to be Justice of the Supreme Court, is received with great satisfaction by members of the Onondaga bar, Democratic as well as Republican.

The Potsdam *Courier* says that the nomination of Edwin A. Merritt, of that village, by the Republican State Convention, meets with universal favor in St. Lawrence County, the General's home from early childhood.

The returns from Maine show that Mr. Blaine's own City of Augusta, as well as Kennebec County, and the Third Congressional District, in which it is situated, have held up better than any other portion of the State, Kennebec and Somerset giving Republican majorities very nearly equal to those of last year.

The Republican ticket in Ontario County contains the following names: For District Attorney, Samuel S. Partridge; Superintendent of the Poor, Joseph Fellows; Justice of Sessions, John W. Parker; Coroners, Nelson B. Covert, J. Hyes, Carlton Ward, and J. F. Draper; Member of Assembly, Volney Edgerton; School Commissioner, S. A. Tozer.

The Republicans of Oswego County have made their nominations as follows: For Sheriff, Herman Hulett; District Attorney, John J. Lamoree; Treasurer, L. H. Conklin; Superintendent of the Poor, Mr. Scripture; Special Surrogate, N. B. Smith; Special County Judge, Henry A. Brainard; Justice of Sessions, Henry L. Cole.

The Bangor *Whig* says that the returns from the Fourth Congressional District of Maine give Gen. Plaisted, Republican, about one thousand majority in Penobscot and 500 in Piscataquis County. Aroostook has given a Republican majority of 500 outside of the French settlements, and unless the Madawaska counting is even smarter than in 1868, Gen. Plaisted's majority in the district will not be less than 1,000.

Engineer Fay, rather than pass the ordeal of an investigation, has resigned his office, and the Canal Board having accepted it, he is beyond its control. Whether this retirement places him outside the jurisdiction of any other tribunal depends, of course, says the Albany *Evening Journal*, upon the character of his delinquencies. For official incompetency he is only answerable to the Canal Board. If he has been guilty of criminal collusion with fraudulent contractors, he is answerable to the courts.

The independent reform movement in Maryland is getting to be too formidable for the peace of mind of the Democrats, and their State Committee has issued an address in which it is contended that although Democratic management in the past may not have been at times as discreet as in the judgment of some of its adherents it might have been, yet the financial operations of the State under that party has been irreproachable, and the present condition of the Treasury is as healthful as it is possible for it to be.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN ANN STREET—LOSS $36,000.

Shortly before 5 o'clock yesterday morning fire was discovered on the third floor in the rear of the five-story building Nos. 55, 57, and 59 Ann street. Owing to the character of the building—an extremely old and badly-constructed one—the flames spread with the utmost rapidity. The whole available force of the Fire Department, under command of Chief Engineer Eli Bates, after several hours of hard work, succeeded in extinguishing the flames. The New-York Steam Power Company, occupying the first floor, lost $2,000 on machinery and fittings; insured. Lafin & Co., machinists, occupying part of the second floor, lost $4,000 on stock; insured for $3,500 in the Williamsburg City and Mechanics' and Traders' Companies; Van Allen & Gunn, printing-press makers, occupying the remainder of the second floor, lost $3,000; insured. McIntosh & Brown, manufacturers of fancy wood boxes, occupying the third floor, lost $6,000 on stock and machinery; insured for $1,000 in the Washington Company and $1,000 in the Paterson Company. William Van Allen, machinist, on the fourth floor, lost $3,000 on stock, and Iverson & Archer, machinists on the fourth floor, lost $4,000 on stock. Herman Fersenheimer, looking-glass maker, occupying the fifth floor, lost $5,000 on stock; insured. The building, owned by the New-York Steam-power Company, was completely destroyed; damage $8,000; insured. H. Leigin, fancy paper boxes, No. 19 Beekman street; Coffin & Lyons, twine manufacturers, No. 23 Beekman street; Melvin Hard & Son, paper warehouse, No. 25 Beekman street; James Goodwin & Co., paper stock, No. 27 Beekman street, were each damaged $300 by water; insured.

OTHER FIRES.

Shortly after 12 o'clock yesterday afternoon, a fire broke out in the basement of the three-story brick building No. 195 Elm street, occupied by Charles Williams as a hat factory. The fire was caused by the boiling over of a pot of varnish, and the flames spread with such rapidity that John Roberts, aged fifteen years, of No. 245 East Eighty-first street, employed by Mr. Williams, was terribly burned about the face and body. He was sent to Bellevue Hospital. The damage to stock is estimated at $1,000; insured. The first floor is occupied by Williams as a dwelling; damage to furniture, $1,200; insured for $500 in the Williamsburg City Company. The flames extended to the rear of the building, No. 14 Marion street, which was damaged to the amount of $500. The Elm street building is owned by Henry Roberts, Jr., and is damaged to the extent of $1,500; insured.

A fire occurred yesterday at 5 o'clock A. M. in the residence of Mr. C. S. Baldwin, No. 397 Clinton avenue, Brooklyn, which damaged the house and furniture about $700; fully insured.

SUPPOSED CAPTURE OF ONE OF THE YOUNGER BROTHERS.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 16.—A dispatch to the Louisville detectives reports the wounding and capture of one of the men who recently robbed the Huntington (Va.) Bank of $10,000 in the daylight. The detectives state that the capture was made at Pine Hill, Ky., by two residents named Dillon during Tuesday night. It seems four men who committed the robbery in Huntington were pursued into Kentucky, the news of their flight being telegraphed ahead of them every day, with instructions to effect their capture. On Tuesday word was received at Pine Hill that four robbers, supposed to belong to the James-Younger band, were near that place. The two Dillons armed themselves and sat up at night on the lookout for the outlaws. At 12 o'clock four men were seen by the Dillons coming toward their home. They opened the door and asked what they wanted. Only two were now seen, and without answering they fired on the Dillons, but without injury. The shots were returned, and one of the outlaws fell. At this juncture the two other outlaws appeared in the rear of the Dillons, firing as they approached, but without injury. The Dillons then retreated to their home, firing as fast as they could as they did so. About a dozen shots were fired. When all was over three of the men had fled, leaving their companion, whose appearance answers to the description of Cole Younger, the Missouri outlaw.

THE LOST VANGUARD.

A MYSTERIOUS DISASTER.

PUBLIC OPINION AND THE ROYAL NAVY—MR. CONSTRUCTOR REED'S VIEWS—THE MEANING OF WATER-TIGHT COMPARTMENTS—QUESTIONS WHICH THE ACCIDENT SUGGESTS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, Sept. 4, 1875.

Everybody is, of course, discussing the loss of the iron-clad Vanguard, but beyond the broad outlines of the disaster nothing definite is known. Rumors of all kinds are flying about, but nothing authentic, except that an explosion was narrowly averted by the courage of one of the engine men, who, at the peril of his life, shut off the steam. Only the crews of the two ships know what actually took place, and it is evident that they have received orders to maintain strict secrecy. At least they are resolutely dumb, and none of the newspaper correspondents and interviewers, a swarm of whom came down upon Kingstown as soon as the news of the disaster was received, has been able to extract anything from them. Among naval men at Portsmouth there was, at first, a general disposition to incredulity, at least as to the extent of the disaster, and much surprise is felt, both that the Iron Duke and the Vanguard should have been so dangerously close to each other, and that the Vanguard, a ship built in so-called water-tight compartments, should have gone down bodily in less than an hour. In the case of a fog it is necessarily always a doubtful point whether it is better to go on or stand still or go back, or whether the ships should try to keep together or seek safety in dispersion. The rate of speed at which both ships are said to have been moving, about seven knots an hour, is condemned by competent judges on account of the momentum which it must have imparted to the vast bulk of the ships. Until, however, precise information on these points is given before the court-martial, it is impossible to form a positive opinion. All the same, the subject is eagerly discussed, and the newspapers are full of controversial correspondence.

Following so closely upon the gross mismanagement of the Queen's yacht, this new disaster naturally lends apparent confirmation to the suspicions which have for some time been growing, that there has been a great falling off in the art of seamanship, as far at least as the Royal Navy is concerned; and undoubtedly the series of accidents which have happened within the last few years to the iron-clads would seem to point in this direction. For one thing, of course, the conditions of navigation have been much changed, and while ships have acquired greater celerity of movement they have at the same time, and, indeed, on this very account, become in some respects more dangerous to handle. In former days, when the ship was entirely dependent on the wind and tide, and the shifting of canvas to suit the changing circumstances of the voyage demanded constant attention from all on board, including the Captain and inferior officers, skill and astuteness in the discharge of their duties, owed their development to the difficulties which had to be overcome. Now, the commanders are apt to be led into carelessness and recklessness by the greater control over the ship which steam gives them. All they have to do is to settle the course of the ship from time to time, and leave the rest to the engineer. In the case of the royal yacht, Prince Leiningen and Capt. Welch appear never to have taken into account the fact that they were going at over fifteen knots, and the yacht at barely three, which in the state of the wind, was the very utmost she could attain. In the case of the collision between the iron-clads, they were both moving at about the same pace, but here again the officers of neither seem to have reflected that if the foremost ship stopped without notice, the other would be on to her almost immediately, since there was only a cable length between them.

The *Times* has several letters on the subject. One is by Mr. E. J. Reed, the late Constructor of the Navy, who is chiefly responsible for the designs of the Iron Duke and Vanguard, explaining that water-tight compartments are water-tight only when they are completely closed, and that even then they do not provide for the security of the ship under all circumstances of ramming, as, for instance, when a bulkhead between two compartments is pierced. It appears, however, that the openings into and through the compartments are not as a rule kept shut, unless the ship is immediately going into action, and consequently as regards any danger from sunken rocks or unexpected collisions they are no protection whatever. Mr. Reed also points out that the Vanguard was struck below her armor-plating, and remarks that the Iron Duke was especially designed so that her ram should find a vulnerable point below the plating. In that case, it may be asked why the plating of our own ships at least had not been carried lower as a protection. A "Naval Officer" also sends a letter pointing out that if ramming is to come into general operation and "a gentle tap" is sufficient to sink a great ship, naval warfare will be very much shortened, for in a short time no ships would be left to run one another down.

J. H. F.

PARTICULARS OF THE DISASTER.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* of Sept. 4 has the following:

"The full particulars which have come to hand of the loss of the Vanguard are to the effect that six vessels constituting the Reserve Squadron left Kingstown on Wednesday forenoon for Cork. Soon after they started a dense fog came on, and they were not only hidden from sight of the land, but also from sight of one another. What caused the delay is not stated, but the fleet appear to have remained within fifteen miles of their moorings at Kingstown for thirteen hours. Four vessels were ahead, steaming slowly southward after the banks on the coast had been cleared, and the Vanguard and Iron Duke, both ironclads, of fourteen guns, were bringing up the rear. Shortly after midnight the Vanguard suddenly saw a large sailing vessel immediately before her. Following the rule of the road, she put her helm hard astarboard and escaped the danger, only to fall into another more disastrous to herself. Her change of direction had brought her at right angles to the Iron Duke, whose nearness the fog had concealed. The latter was seen when only a cable's length behind, and escape was then impossible. The Vanguard's engines were reversed, but the Iron Duke came on with a momentum of 10,000 tons, and her ram tore a great hole almost in the centre of the ship, just abaft the engine-room and below the water line. The water rushed in, and her foundering would have been a matter of minutes only, but for the fact that the Vanguard was built in water-tight compartments. At first an effort was made to keep the water from the compartments that had not been injured, but its futility was soon apparent, and attention was then exclusively directed to the saving of life. The effect of the water-tight compartments was to keep the doomed vessel afloat exactly an hour after she was struck. In that brief period the noblest qualities of the British sailor were called into play. Capt. Dawkins promised safety as the condition and consequence of obedience to orders. The men responded perfectly, and standing in line moved only as they were bidden. They resisted the temptation to save some of their possessions left below. Meanwhile the Iron Duke, which had backed after the collision, got out her boats, the Vanguard lowered hers, and every man was safely transferred to the former, Capt. Dawkins being the last to leave the ship. Nothing was saved except what the men stood in, and no life was lost but that of a favorite dog belonging to Commander Tandy. Nor did any injury occur, except to one man, whose fingers were crushed as one of the boats was lifted by the swell against the side of the Vanguard. When all the men were safe the Vanguard turned round and sank in water deep enough to hide all of her but the top-gallant masts. Her cost to the country is said to have amounted to about half a million. The Iron Duke returned to Kingstown and reported the occurrence. She has lost her bowsprit and sustained some slight damage to he figure-head. The position of the Vanguard has been marked with buoys, and as she lies in the line of much traffic she must be raised or destroyed. Preparations were made at Devonport Dock-yard yesterday for an attempt to raise her, which will be the greatest experiment in hydraulic engineering ever made."

JUDGE STURGES' SPEECH.

HARD MONEY ADVOCATED—THE DUTY OF DEMOCRATS.

SYRACUSE, Sept. 16.—Following is the speech of Judge Sturges, at the Syracuse Convention last evening:

GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION: I accept the position to which you have designated me, as the permanent presiding officer of this body, with profound gratitude for the marked expressions of your high regards. [Applause.] And yet my total inexperience in presiding over deliberative assemblies necessitates me to rely upon your kindness to aid me in the proper discharge of the responsible duties of that position. We are convened, gentlemen, as the representatives of the Democratic organization of the great State of New-York—[applause]—an organization that is the component part of one that encircles our Union—an organization that had its origin when the foundations of our temple of constitutional liberty were being laid. There is not a brace in that vast edifice contributing to its strength but what our organization has been foremost in placing there. [Applause.] Assembled as we are under these circumstances, it behooves us to act worthy the high vocation wherewith we are called, that we so conduct this convention, that we enunciate such a platform, that we nominate such a ticket that even he who holds himself aloof from political organizations for the reason that he thereby thinks he may better discharge his duty as a patriotic citizen will say when he reads the account of the action of this convention that he can serve his country in no better way than by adopting the platform and supporting the candidates nominated at the Democratic Convention held in Syracuse in 1875. [Great applause.] I know, gentlemen, that it is said that the Democratic Party in these days are tender-footed on the currency question, but it was no Democratic Congress that authorized the issue of greenbacks and called them money, [applause,] and it was no court with Democratic proclivities that decided that the words in the Constitution giving power to Congress to coin money and regulate the value thereof authorized the issuing of paper and calling it money. [Great applause.] It was no court of Democratic proclivities that turned a somersault on this question. [Applause and laughter.] Gentlemen, on this question the history of the Democratic Party is written. The past is secure, and when the party shall take up that question, at a proper time, no man need fear that we shall falsify our record. [Applause.] So far as this question is concerned it seems to me that it is a self-evident proposition that the party now in power at the helm of the General Government are entirely incompetent to take care and discharge their duties in that behalf, for the reason that now after more than ten years since the close of the war, the promises of our Government are ten, twelve, and fifteen per cent. below par. [Applause.] And say that with any proper administration of the affairs of this Government during that time, that there is no reason why the promises of the Government, considering its vast revenue, its still greater resources, should not be worth as much in the exchange of New-York or in the City of London to-day as the gold dollar or eagle. [Applause.] What is to be done on that question is this—you are to bring your Government promises up to par, and you cannot do it by legislative enactment. You can no more make paper and gold of equal value, or bring paper to par with gold by legislative enactment, than you can convert the article of paper itself into gold by legislation. [Applause.] That must be done, gentlemen, by husbanding the resources of the Government curtailing its expenses and creating confidence in the Government. [Applause.] During all these years our Government, under the idea that they have grown rich in the war instead of growing poor, have been making appropriations, many of them perhaps entirely proper if the coffers had been full of money, but under such circumstances entirely improper, in my judgment. And still more, the extravagance in every department of the General Government has run riot all that period. The States have caught up that extravagant feeling, and the people have followed, until now we are overwhelmed with national, State, and municipal debts, and these debts are the sources of the hard times that are now upon us. [Applause.] Now, gentlemen, it seems to me, although I am not much accustomed to governmental affairs—[but I have had occasion before now to take the paper of some of my friends to a money-lender, and to tell him I desired to raise the money on it. He would take his spectacles and look at it. "Why," said he, "your friend bought a pair of horses worth $1,000 the other day, I understand." "Yes." "He has bought a carriage worth $750?" "Yes." "He is going to build a new mansion to live in, I understand?" "Yes." "Well, I dont want his paper unless I have it fifteen to twenty per cent. below par at a discount."—[applause]—it seems to me at all times that the Government, State, National, municipal, or the individual, has among the money-lenders and money-changers, a very poor prospect unless there is a good showing of economy. Then what is our duty? Our duty is to put men at the helm of the National and State Governments who will curtail these expenses and lop off all that are unnecessary until their promises are up to par, [great applause,] and then repeal your legal-tender act. That is resumption, and not by legislative enactment. When you have created confidence in the people that men can pay, that is all you desire. It is an axiom older than any Government on this continent or in Europe, "They are able because they seem to be able," and when the Government has the confidence of the people that it can pay when they want their money, the promises of your Government are at par; but they think that the Democratic Party propose to pay our national debt in greenbacks, while the Republican Party proposes to pay it in gold. Well, we have about three hundred and fifty million dollars of gold in this country, and I have not seen the problem solved how our friends over the way are going to pay $2,000,000,000 with $350,000,000. The truth is, gentlemen, that that debt is a mortgage upon the agricultural, the mechanical, the commercial interests of the country; that debt has got to be paid as the farmer pays the mortgage upon his farm, and the mechanic pays the mortgage upon his house, by the product of his labor. What grows out of the earth and what is manufactured therefrom is what our creditors are to rely on to pay their debt, and the use of the currency is to equalize exchanges in the business of the commercial world. [Applause.] And hence it is entirely impossible for us to do a safe business with a fluctuating medium. Why, to me, gentlemen, it is a humiliating spectacle to see our Government, once a month, yea, twice a month, gambling in Wall street with their own money. [Applause.] Hence it is the duty of the Democratic Party to see to it that the proper course is entered upon. Aye, gentlemen, so far as we are concerned in this State, we have entered upon it. We entered upon it by the result of the election last Fall, [great applause,] and he who now holds the helm of government in this State has entered upon that stern duty of reducing the expenses of our State, and the people within a very few months will feel the benefit of it; [applause,] and this revolution is to go on. The people are aroused to this question. We shall celebrate, I trust, the great centennial year of our independence by putting leagues, or the domination of leagues, of demagogues in abeyance, [applause,] by putting at the helm of government men of experience, men of ability men of integrity, or, to quote the father of the Democratic Party, men "honest, faithful, and capable." [Great applause.] I again, gentlemen, return my thanks to you for placing me here. I will not detain you any longer, except to ask your pleasure.

THE PACIFIC STOCK EXCHANGE.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 16.—There was a meeting of the Pacific Stock Exchange this afternoon, at which a resolution imposing a fine on members for private trading was rescinded. A resolution to resume regular transactions to-morrow was debated at length, but no vote taken. The board adjourned to meet to-morrow at 10 o'clock A. M. There is much feeling among the brokers in favor of a resumption by both of the big boards, and it is believed that the Pacific, at least, will soon reopen.

WASHINGTON.

BAGGAGE TROUBLES ON THE BORDER

A COMPLAINT FROM CANADIAN RAILROADS—TROUBLESOME BAGGAGE REGULATIONS—A NEW SEAL FOR THROUGH HAND BAGGAGE—ILLICIT STILLS IN GEORGIA.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.—Officers of the Grand Trunk, Great Western, and Canada Southern Railroads have made complaint to the Treasury Department that the present regulation requiring American Customs officers to examine the hand baggage of passengers using those lines of travel between Detroit, Port Huron, and Suspension Bridge, and other points at their eastern termini, is seriously interfering with their business, causing delays to their trains and annoyance to passengers. The companies desire the department to rescind the existing regulation and return to the former one of marking the hand baggage of through passengers with a label containing the printed words, "through baggage," thus subjecting such baggage to one examination only. The trunks of passengers passing over these roads between points in the United States, are now carried in a through car under a treasury seal lock, but baggage carried in the hands of passengers is examined at the port of departure and again at the port of arrival. Under the former regulation of marking such baggage "through baggage," at the point of departure, opportunity was offered passengers to stop over at any point in Canada on the route, load their valises with dutiable goods, and bring them to the United States without paying the prescribed duty. This practice was extensively carried on, and the present regulation was adopted to break it up. The Treasury Department has no disposition to interfere with the legitimate business of the Canadian railroads or inconvenience those who travel over them, but the Secretary is determined that no avenues shall be left open to smuggling, and is not inclined to return to the "through baggage" placard business, it having been already demonstrated that vast quantities of dutiable goods were smuggled into the United States from Canada under those two words. The department has now under consideration the adoption of an ingenious contrivance by which each piece of baggage carried in the hands of passengers may be sealed with a lead seal, so as to prevent it being opened without breaking the seal. It is claimed this seal can be attached with the same ease and dispatch as the ordinary baggage-check in general use for checking trunks. The practicability of using this seal will be demonstrated in a few days. In the meanwhile the present system of examination will continue.

DESTRUCTION OF ILLICIT STILLS.

The Internal Revenue officers have been very successful in their operations against illicit distilling in Northern Georgia. Recently over one hundred stills were destroyed in that locality, and ninety-eight persons have been convicted for carrying on illicit distillation. In all these cases the defendants pleaded guilty. Their operations were carried on in a small way in remote places, the mountainous districts of Northern Georgia affording facilities for concealment. The least penalty prescribed in these convictions is two months' imprisonment and $100 fine. In a majority of the cases, it is believed, the fine can be collected.

The location in Georgia of fifty additional illicit stills has been reported to the Department, and instructions given the officers to break them up. Ten illicit stills were also broken up recently in Virginia, and six arrests made.

THE CRICKET TOURNAMENT.

CONTINUATION OF THE GAME BETWEEN THE BRITISH OFFICERS AND THE CANADIAN PLAYERS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Sept. 16, 1875.

The match between the British officers and the Canadian teams was continued upon the Nicetown Ground to day. Play was begun at 11 o'clock, the Canadians sending Kearney to the upper wicket and Hall to the lower, against the fast bowling of Singleton at the north and Browne at the south end. The first ball Hall received from Browne in the second over he drove to long field on and was caught by Cummings. Wells succeeded him, scored a single and then was caught at slip by Singleton, off Browne. Two wickets for 5 runs. McLean followed and scored a single to leg off. Singleton's next ball took Kearney's off stump, and Greenfield took his place. He slipped Singleton to the pavilion for 2, sneaked a single, and then lost his leg stump to Browne. Four wickets for 9 runs, and Canadian stock depreciating. Whelan then went in, and after making a couple of singles, drove Brown to the club-house for a brace. McLean got a square leg hit for 3, and then Whelan made the finest hit since the tournament. He drove a ball from Browne clean over the club-house, fairly deserving the 6 he gained. He then scored a single and cut Singleton for 4. Howden was put on to bowl in place of Browne after the thirteenth over. Whelan drew Singleton for a couple, cut him for another pair, and kept scoring in company with his partner until 58 was reached, when McKean was caught by Wallace at the wicket, off Howden. Armstrong went in next, Howden changed ends with Singleton, and the batsmen stole several runs cleverly. Whelan drove Singleton to the off for 4, and then the play was interrupted by heavy showers of rain. It grew clearer after a good dinner had been done justice to by the contestants, and at 3:50 P. M. the play was resumed. Armstrong got a leg hit for a single, and a long on drive for 3 off Tallents, Whelan scored 2, Armstrong got a square leg hit for 5 off Howden, another to long off for 2, and Whelan, after getting another double-barreled pair, after making a capital drive was run out, Tallents, by a splendid shot, leveling his wicket. Whelan thus finished a magnificent inning for 51 runs. Dr. Sprague next assumed the defense of the vacant wicket. After two maidens had been bowled, Armstrong scored a single to long field off, and "the Doctor," after putting three ones together, was caught at slip by Turnour off Singleton's bowling. Eberts took his place, and Armstrong put two doubles and four singles to the right side of the ledger before Howden took his off stump 121 runs for eight wickets. Powell went in and after scoring a single was run out; Brodie followed, and at Singleton's next ball Ebert's bails flew skyward. Long went in, and the second ball Howden delivered to Brodie he caught him. Long not receiving a ball. The inning closed for 123 runs, against 162 made by the Halifax team yesterday. The "officers" went again to the wicket, but the stumps were drawn when eleven runs had been made and no wickets lost. Appended is the score:

CANADIAN TEAM—FIRST INNING.

Kearney, b. Singleton	3
Hall, c. Cummings, b. Browne	1
Wells, c. Singleton, b. Browne	1
McLean, c. Wallace, b. Howden	13
Greenfield, b. Browne	3
Whelan, run out	51
Armstrong, b. Howden	34
Dr. Sprague, c. Turnour, b. Singleton	3
Eberts, b. Singleton	2
Powell, run out	1
Brodie, c. and b. Howden	0
Lang, not out	0
Byes, 6; leg byes, 1; wide, 1; no ball, 1	9
Total	123

ANALYSIS OF THE BOWLING.

BRITISH OFFICERS VS. CANADIANS.

	Balls.	Runs.	Maidens.	Wickets.	Wides.	No Balls.
Singleton	68	41	2	3	1	1
Browne	24	14	1	3	0	0
Howden	74	34	7	3	0	0
Tallents	28	22	1	0	0	1

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17—1 A. M.—An area of well-defined low barometer is central in Southern New-York; rain has prevailed, except in the North-west, and continues in New-England, the lower lake region, the South Atlantic States, and the South-west; the temperature has fallen north of the Ohio Valley and in the North-west, with northerly winds and increased pressure; the barometer continues low in Texas and highest in Manitoba. The Mississippi River has fallen thirty-one inches at Vicksburg and five inches at New-Orleans. It has risen fourteen inches at Memphis.

PROBABILITIES.

For New-England, the northern portion of the Middle States, and the lower lake region, rain, followed by cooler and partly cloudy weather, northerly to westerly winds, and rising barometer. For the southern portion of the Middle States, clear, or partly cloudy and cooler weather, northerly to westerly winds, and rising barometer.

For the South Atlantic and Gulf States, areas of rain and slight fall of temperature, south-west to north-west winds on the Atlantic coast, and northerly to easterly winds in the interior, and stationary or slowly rising barometer.

For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, the upper lake region, the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, partly cloudy and cooler weather, with northerly to westerly winds, rising barometer and light rains in the Missouri Valley and south of the Ohio Valley.

Cautionary signals continue at stations on the lakes and on the Atlantic coast from Cape May to New-York.

THE WESTERVELT TRIAL.

A BIT OF TESTIMONY THAT PROVES WESTERVELT A PERJURER—THE ARGUMENT OF DISTRICT ATTORNEY SHEPPARD.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Sept. 16, 1875.

The defense in the Westervelt case closed this morning, and the rebuttal testimony was of the most important character. It brought forth a Mr. Pooley, of Germantown, who testified seeing the defendant at that place sometime in August or the latter part of July, 1874. The witness was cross-examined at great length, but his testimony was not shaken in the least. The defendant had previously testified that he did not know where Germantown was or how to reach there.

The afternoon session commenced at 2 o'clock, when District Attorney Sheppard opened the argument for the Commonwealth. The court-room was crowded, in fact there was scarcely standing-room, so great was the desire to hear Mr. Sheppard. In the course of his speech the District Attorney called the attention of the jurymen to the cross-examinations of the defense, as he did not know whether they intended to disprove the crime of the abduction or the defendant's participation in it. Little Walter Ross' evidence was held to be sharp and discriminating, and his mind clear, so that the jury might accept his testimony as true. The identity of the letters is proved beyond a doubt and criticism. The speaker dwelt particularly on Mrs. Lyon's testimony, which brought the defendant to this City on the 14th or 15th of July, 1874. The evidence of Mr. McDowell, of Germantown, as to holding a conversation with the prisoner about the time the lady mentioned, Mr. Sheppard held, strengthened his case. While Westervelt in his own story tells his connection with the case he omits the most important part. There was no animus in Superintendent Walling's testimony. Did not this gentleman procure situations and work for both the prisoner and his wife? The prisoner has perjured himself. Wholesale perjury is not practiced or attempted in the courts nowadays. The idea is to blunt the evidence and prevent it from carrying so much weight. According to his tale, the engagement with Walling was to restore the child, and not to capture the men. Up to the 14th of December, the defendent was an officer of the law. If William Westervelt, as the confidential adviser of the Police of New-York City, had been kept out of it, Providence might have left these three men to suffer for their crime. While Mosher and Douglass might not have been lovely and pleasant in their lives, they were not separated from the defendant by death. Westervelt's neglect to communicate his numerous inteviews with the abductors to Superintendent Walling, was held as a very strong point, which showed the prisoner's participation in the crime. Also his putting the Police on the wrong scent regarding the boat in which the kidnappers went to Rondout. The deceptions of the prisoner had thrown Superintendent Walling off the track and trail of the men, and the information he gave respecting them was meagre compared with the real stock of information he possessed.

Referring to the evidence of Stromberg, the saloonkeeper, the District Attorney pointed out that the three men met there four or five times, and Westervelt had left a letter there for either Mosher or Douglass, whichever should come in first. Great stress was laid upon the prisoner's remarkable ability for constructing evidence by admitting the major part of the evidence of the Commonwealth's witness, but denying the vital point which pinched him. In this way he attempted to break down Stromberg's evidence by saying that he had told Stromberg that he [Westervelt] could "make a stake of $12,000 or $15,000, but it would put a relative in the State Prison for years or for life." King's evidence was also sought to be emasculated by the testimony of the prisoner, and the District Attorney urged with great force that if the rest of the testimony was sound, it ought not to be presumed that that vital part, which especially inculpated the prisoner, was rotten and false—and that too, upon the simple testimony of the prisoner himself, as against the accumulated evidence of men of the highest character in the community. The managing editor of the *Ledger*, William V. McKean, was instanced as one of these witnesses of the strictest integrity, of sound judgment, and of cautious statement. The variations, additions, and modifications of the defendant's testimony are innumerable. This has got to be a question of memory, not one of antecedent theory. Mr. McDowell sees this man here at a time when the defendant does not bring himself here, and recognizes him in the court-room. Cases of mistaken identity are the "raw head and bloody bones" of trials like this. The whole defense is the plea of "not guilty," written large, and no more particular importance is to be attached to one denial than to the other. The attempted corroboration of the defense rises no higher than their testimony itself. Officer McLaughlin's testimony, relative to going to Westervelt's house on the 14th of December last, was held as important, and as deciding the question of veracity on the part of the prisoner. The conversation which Westervelt had with Mr. McDowell was relative to Mr. Ross' means. What had that to do with sympathy for Mr. Ross? Anybody would have discussed the case of the boy being stolen, but, gentlemen, you would not have gone and asked if Mr. Ross was wealthy—if Mr. Lewis had means. The letter from Mosher to Mr. Ross, on the 9th of July, says, "We know the extent of your ability." On the 13th, "We thought you were better fixed for money." The letter of Aug. 4, "That when we found out your circumstances were not good, we were going to throw off one-half." The letters proceed on the principle of contraction rather than inflation. Side by side with that series of letters, Mr. McDowell testified that the prisoner was at his store in Germantown inquiring whether Mr. Ross was rich and if his relatives had means.

At this point Mr. Sheppard stopped and deferred his remarks until to-morrow.

THE ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND.

SECOND DAY OF THE UTICA REUNION—THE BALL AND RECEPTION IN THE EVENING.

UTICA, N. Y., Sept. 16.—The Society of the Army of the Cumberland visited Trenton Falls this morning in a body. The day up to 4 P. M. was spent in riding about the city, visiting the State Asylum and other places of interest. The rain interfered somewhat with the grand military parade and review, but the programme was carried out.

President Grant, Gen. Sherman, and other officers, lunched with Mrs. Horatio Seymour at 2 P. M.

Vice President Wilson reached Utica on the Fast Mail train at 4:30 P. M. Vice President Wilson, Gov. Tilden and Gen. Sherman reviewed the procession of the military, Police and Fire Departments in the rain, while attending the reception given in their honor by Mayor Hutchinson.

LEE & SHEPARD'S AFFAIRS.

ASSETS, $199,433; LIABILITIES, $587,206.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 16.—An adjourned meeting of the creditors of Messrs. Lee & Shepard was held this forenoon and a statement of the assets and liabilities was submitted. The gross amount of assets, independent of the stereotype plates, is $199,433 67. As regards the stereotype plates, the cost of which was about $250,000, Mr. Shepard thought it best for the creditors to decide upon the present value. The total amount of liabilities of the firm is $587,206 59.

Immediately after reading the statement it was moved that a committee of five be appointed to examine the accounts of Lee & Shepard, and also to ascertain the prime value of stereotype plates. This motion was adopted and a committee appointed. A letter from Harper Bros., of New-York, was read, stating that they would acquiesce in any arrangements which might be made.

AMONG THE INDIANS.

THE RESCUING PARTY OF THE HAYDEN SURVEY REACH DENVER SAFELY.

DENVER, Colorado, Sept. 16.—Prof. Gardner and Robert Adams, Jr., reached here this evening. Six days after the Indian fight they had, with five others, returned to rescue Messrs. Holman and Dallas, who had been left some weeks before to guard a supply camp on Dolores River. They rode 300 miles in eight days, hoping to reach their comrades before the Indians should discover them. The men were found safe and well, and the whole party again successfully retreated from among the hostile bands, reaching Saguache on the 11th inst. In four weeks they rode 800 miles. Mr. Jackson's photographic division reached the La Platte camp safely on the 5th inst.

PENNSYLVANIA POLITICS.

A REVIEW OF DEMOCRATIC RECORDS.

SPEECH AT READING BY HON. EDWARD M'PHERSON—JUDGE PERSHING'S PARTISAN RECORD—THE PAST AND PRESENT ATTITUDE OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY ON THE CURRENCY QUESTION.

READING, Penn., Sept. 16.—Hon. Edward McPherson, Clerk of the national House of Representatives, delivered the following speech to the Republicans of Reading and vicinity this evening:

MR. CHAIRMAN: This is the first time I have ever met, face to face, the brave Republicans of Berks who have for a score of years shown in a worthy cause the noblest devotion to principle. I am here at the request of the Chairman of the Republican State Committee to address you, as I may, on the political topics of the hour. The Democrats at Erie, after a fierce struggle of two days, finally agreed upon their ticket and platform. The history of that convention reveals to the eye of the whole Commonweath the rent condition of that party, the feuds which distract it, the rankling distrusts which mar it, and the absolute want of a common bond of union. The general result must be accepted as a revolt against the further leadership of the newly-made Senator from Pennsylvania, who went down under the assaults of a compact combination among his rivals.

On the surface the nomination of Judge Pershing appears to have come by one of those audacious movements which frequently sweep through an excited and wearied body. But the secret history, since made known, shows that it was carefully devised in advance; that the nominee was deliberately selected before the body met, and by one not of their number; that the plan of operation, afterward carried out by able and trusty lieutenants, was the offspring of the fertile brain and skillful management of Col. McClure, of the Philadelphia *Times*, who served in the Legislature with Judge Pershing, in memorable days, and who doubtless "knew his man." The veil selected to cover the ground of choice was well chosen, and though flimsy, was the best the case afforded. It was because Judge Pershing had the courage to sentence to imprisonment three men who had been convicted before him of a crime. Sir, what else could he have done? Had he done less he would have deserved impeachment. What other Judge in the State would not have likewise done his simple duty? To make an especial merit of this is to insult every man who worthily wears judicial robes.

JUDGE PERSHING'S LEGISLATIVE RECORD.

It is said that Judge Pershing's service in the Legislature was such as to commend him to the people, both for its personal integrity and its political rectitude. Of this the people can better judge when the record is examined, as it no doubt will be. I have no charges to make involving the former. It is of the latter only that I propose to speak. It the people, after considering it, approve it, their basis of judgment will differ from mine. I find that in the Legislature of 1863, his party being in the majority, he was guilty of the inhumanity of voting for a bill to prohibit colored persons from coming into the State to make it their temporary or permanent residence. In the same Legislature he voted for resolutions denouncing President Lincoln's emancipation proclamation as unconstitutional; and his other acts under the war power as arbitrary and unjust. As if to give emphasis to his love for slavery, we find him in the Legislature of 1865 resisting the ratification of the thirteenth amendment, and voting against that first and greatest conquest of the war. To crown this amazing subserviency, we find him in the Legislature of 1866 voting against the resolution instructing our Senators and requesting our Representatives "to resist the admission into full fellowship as States of any and all the States lately in rebellion until the organic law of the nation shall be so amended as to protect the credit of the Government; to prevent the payment of any debt incurred by rebellion; to define the paramount authority of the General Government; to protect all persons in all States in their rights before the law; to prevent compensation for emancipated slaves, and to establish an equal basis of representation and thus secure to the nation the just fruits of the war inaugurated wantonly by treason."

Upon these principles the fourteenth amendment was based. Judge Pershing was not in the Legislature when the formal vote on the ratification was taken, but we have a right to assume that he was as hostile to these conditions when thus formulated as before. So that if the people of Pennsylvania have a pride in the absolute freedom of our whole people as conferred in the thirteenth amendment, or have a sense of security under any of the far-reaching provisions of the fourteenth amendment, no part of their gratitude for these is due to the Democratic nominee for Governor, but all are enjoyed in spite of his influence and his efforts. Having the disposition betrayed by these votes it was, of course, easy for him to oppose, in the Legislature of 1864, the bill giving the soldiers in the Army the right to vote in their camps. Willing to be guilty of so great injustice to men who were actually battling for the preservation of their Government, it is not surprising that he should have found a reason in 1863 for voting against an act to prohibit corporations from paying their employes in orders upon stores, and in 1865 for voting for an act to make the employes of railroad corporations responsible for accidents instead of the corporations themselves. To state this record is to convict him, during the struggle of the war, of the intensest form of partisanship, and to connect his name with those reactionary efforts which, if successful, would have made the war on our part a useless and a criminal sacrifice of blood and treasure, and would have covered this generation with shame, and opened for posterity the floodgates of misery. In the face of such votes it is impossible to deceive the people of Pennsylvania into believing him a proper man to reward with the highest honor in their gift. Clamor may do much to becloud the public judgment, and false claims may for a time mislead, but the stern test of actual fact will dispel every cloud and correct every illusion.

Mr. McPherson then treats the State financial issues at some length, and continues:

GOV. HARTRANFT'S RECORD.

In striking contrast with all this childish toying with treason, its causes and results, is the career of Gov. Hartranft. While Judge Pershing was seeking to fasten the chains already upon the slaves, Gen. Hartranft was faithfully making the fight which, after 1862, became inevitably a fight for emancipation, and he faithfully and intelligently accepted the logic of the case. While Judge Pershing in the Legislature was seeking to deprive the soldiers in the army of the dearest right of the citizen, and thereby weaken the cause of loyalty and strengthen the hands of disloyalty, Hartranft was baring his breast to the foe and extorting praises from all men for gallantry in the field. A grateful people, upon the advent of peace, called him into their civil service, where he has been known and read of all men from that day to this. For the last three years he has discharged the most difficult and delicate duties which they can impose upon any citizen; and yet a convention of his opponents, as able a body as ever assembled under that banner, were unable to find a flaw in his career, and adjourned without taking issue upon a single act of his Administration! Not that they would not, if they could, but because they could not—thus, perforce, paying him the highest tribute ever paid within my recollection to any Governor in Pennsylvania. The people cannot fail to note this significant fact, which is a confession in advance that although they oppose his re-election, it is from other causes than those for which he is responsible, and which have their origin in the desire for the possession by themselves of the power of his great office. I much mistake the feelings of the people if they will without reason repudiate a faithful officer to give place to any aspirant, however shrewdly selected and however boldly foisted on his party.

THE QUESTION OF CONTRACTION.

Mr. McPherson here remarked upon the attitude the Democrats ever had taken on the currency question, and, in a review of the financial history of the country from 1860 to 1873, showed that the Democratic Party had steadily opposed successive additions to the bulk of the currency, and had as regularly favored contraction. He then continued:

THE VETOED CURRENCY BILL.

A large part of the session of Congress of 1874 was spent in discussion of the question. After long discussion an act finally passed both houses fixing the maximum amount of United States notes at $400,000,000, which would have involved an authority to reissue $18,000,000 more than were then out, and authorizing the issue of $46,000,000 to national banking associations to be distributed among the several States. This bill, which was a measure of inflation, and on that ground was vetoed by the President, did not receive the support of a single Pennsylvania Democrat, so that if the country to-day be suffering from the effects of a contracted currency there is as much responsibility for that result upon the Democracy of Pennsylvania as upon any other portion of the country, through their Representatives, and their attempts to shirk it and fix it upon others partake of the nature of a disreputable trick. This convention particularly denounces the resumption act of Jan. 14, 1875. Evidently, the men who drew the platform never read the law, for its great feature is the establishment of the system of free banking. The eighth resolution denounces the present national banking system as an "already dangerous monopoly," when eight months prior to the promulgation of this falsehood, every trace of monopoly had been swept from the system! This deliberate misstatement differs only in degree from many others in the platform.

DEMOCRATIC VOTE ON RESUMPTION DAY.

The day now fixed for resumption is the 1st of January, 1879, and it is an apt illustration of how lightly some men's opinions hang on them to find the Pennsylvania Democracy sending forth a howl of reprobation; for, on turning to the record, I find that on the 14th of April, 1874, in the House of Representatives, pending the consideration of the House Currency bill, Hon. E. R. Hoar, of Massachusetts, offered a proposition that "from and after the 4th day of July, 1876, nothing but gold and silver coin of the United States shall be a legal tender for the payment of any debt thereafter contracted, and after that date every holder of United States notes shall have the right to exchange them at the Treasury for four and one-half per cent. bonds, thirty years, payable, principal and interest, in gold, the notes so exchanged to be canceled and destroyed, and no new ones to be issued in lieu thereof." This naked resumption proposition for July 4, 1876, was voted for by four of the five Democratic members from Pennsylvania, Messrs. Clymer, Magee, Randall, and Speer, three of whom were in active attendance upon the Erie Convention. At the next State Convention held thereafter, the Pennsylvania Democrats sustained this vote by resolving in favor of "a steady effort to bring the Government notes to par with gold, and to secure a return to specie payments at the earliest possible period that resumption can be effected with safety." This year the convention has abjured its principles, violated its traditions, abandoned the ideas which have shone as a beacon upon their pathway, and given to its past history its chiefest glory; and it was done, as many other cowardly things have been done, for expediency's sake, under an allurement of ambition, and in the vain hope that, turning upon its past, it might march to the heights of power. Whatever else the people of this country may have done, they have never permanently confined in any men or in any party whose principles are for sale; and it is to the deep discredit of the Democrats of Pennsylvania that, by their own confession, they no longer believe in anything.

THE DEMOCRATIC REMEDY CONSIDERED.

In the light of what has been shown, how absurd and yet how astounding is the demand of the Democratic Convention! It is for the extinction of the present national banks, and the establishment in their stead of a system of free banks of discount and deposit under such regulations as the States respectively may prescribe, and no paper-money except such as may be issued directly by and upon the faith of the Federal Government. Why, the present national banking system is at this moment a system of free banks of discount, deposit, and issue, under regulations prescribed by the General Government, and with a circulation every dollar of which is secured by a bond representing the faith and binding the wealth of the whole nation. The new plan wholly fails to indicate how the currency to be issued under it is to be paid for; but the presumption is that when the parties bring to the Treasury the securities which the particular State requires, the Government will be bound to issue its obligations therefor, and take the securities, whatever they may be. Or is it intended that the Government shall issue the paper on call, and the States hold the securities? Or what other device, unexplained and inexplicable, is there behind this proposition? The scheme involves the collection in a summary way of the $900,000,000 due the banks by borrowers, which would cause a commercial distress such as this country has never seen or any visionary ever conceived. It would involve the withdrawal and disturbance of enormous amounts of investments in trust and otherwise, to the probable loss of large portions of them. It would require the withdrawal and sale of the five hundred millions of Government bonds held by the Government as security for the circulation, to make them, if the market be depressed thereby, a cheap prey for foreign capital, thus increasing by thirty millions of gold annually our indebtedness to Europe; or if not fully that, to stagger our own market, to the great depression of all the other securities upon it. It cannot be pretended that the change could give us a safer currency than we have, for what security can be better than that now required for bank circulation? Its sole purpose appears to be to tear up, as if in anger and revenge, the system now existing, made necessary by the war and regulated by the nation, and to substitute for it the ante-bellum system of State banks, under their exclusive regulation, to be more or less secure as State legislators may determine; to become, possibly, again a fruitful source of corruption in State capitals; to magnify thereby State authority and increase State power; to become a barrier in the path of the Government, as the old State system was at the beginning of the war; to defy its power, to refuse it help, and to sneer at its appeals. For one, having learned something by the war and by the struggle the Government had in the dark days of 1861-2, I shall never consent that the Union shall lose the grip it now has upon the money power, but shall insist that, for the public safety, it continue to supervise it, to control it, to tax it, and to make it a servant to the people. With free banking established as the law, there is no room for interference by the Government with the volume of the currency, and therefore with values. Therefore is it clear that the philosophy of this Democratic scheme is the same which animated that party and its measures before, during, and since the war to this hour in all things—the idea of the provincial, the separatist, the unnational, as distinguished from that inspiration which makes of this people one nation; which binds to that nation all its parts, with all their functions, and which, while recognizing the rights of the States and invading no part of their proper jurisdiction, yet demands for the equal good of all and for the safety of all, and for the integrity and the purity of the system itself, that it shall have but one head, and that the Union, instead of being discordantly controlled by the various States. This arrogant demand of desperate political gamesters has its origin in the jealousy and hatred of everything national, which distinguishes the Democratic Party, North and South, and which shows itself on every hand in ill-concealed efforts to drag the nation back into the narrow ruts in which it moved before the war, when its feebleness called forth mockery from its foes, and when its nakedness was the pity of every patriot. This scheme, as put forth, was manifestly intended to pander to the dangerous passions of men, to stir up strife between capital and labor for political profit, and recklessly to toy with the spirit of discontent which misfortune produces, and which, when aroused to desperation by the cunning suggestions of malice, often runs to great excesses. The whole platform can be best described as a dangerous, detestable, and covert assault upon the safety of society and upon the best interests of all classes, and the duty of patriotic and fervent resistance to it is as clear as when we were called in 1861 to save the nation from the direful effects of the long-lurking poison of secession.

THE MAINE ELECTION.

COMPARATIVE VOTE BY COUNTIES IN 307 TOWNS.

We have compiled from the Maine papers the following statement of the vote for Governor of that State on Monday in 307 towns, and compared it with the vote in the same towns last year:

	—1874.—		—1875.—	
Counties.	Dingley. Rep.	Titcomb. Dem.	Connor. Rep.	Roberts. Dem.
Androscoggin	2591	1808	3284	2537
Aroostook	630	319	641	494
Cumberland	6014	5560	7075	7396
Franklin	1464	890	1649	1130
Hancock	1833	1325	1742	1634
Kennebec	4993	3166	5630	4413
Knox	1888	2130	2112	2591
Lincoln	1554	1128	1578	1463
Oxford	2181	1794	2404	2121
Penobscot	5952	4363	7098	6389
Piscataquis	1304	829	1565	1093
Sagadahoc	1122	598	1564	1184
Somerset	2956	2294	3175	2742
Waldo	1683	1313	1670	1723
Washington	2357	1544	2365	2259
York	5571	4751	5499	5376
Total	44098	33812	49031	44495
Majorities	10286		4536	

The total vote in these 307 towns, as shown by above returns, is 93,526. The vote of the same towns last year was 77,910, and of the entire State 94,865.

ALL RUPTURED men will be interested to learn that the ELASTIC TRUSS, No. 683 Broadway, is now universally adopted by intelligent persons. Worn easy, never can possibly be displaced, soon permanently curing hernia.—*Advertisement.*

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THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully-prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports items of agricultural and domestic interest, and other interesting reading matter.

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Brummell's Celebrated Cough Drops.—The genuine have A. H. B. on each drop.

MARRIED.

BEALS—LOCKWOOD.—Sept. 15, at the residence of the bride's parents, Astoria, Long Island, by Rev. E. D. Cooper, S. GRANVILLE BEALS to J. ANNIE LOCKWOOD, daughter of J. E. Lockwood, Esq., all of Astoria, Long Island.

BARNES—PRICE.—On Sept. 13, at the residence of the bride's parents, Newark, N. J., by Rev. Dr. John Coyle, MAGGIE BARNES to CHARLES E. PRICE, of Smithtown, Long Island.

BLACKSTONE—WHITAKER.—On Thursday, at the Church of the Transfiguration, by the Rector, Rev. George H. Houghton, D. D., Miss LILLIE WHITAKER, of this City, and Mr. J. DE T. BLACKSTONE, of Norwich, Conn. No cards.

BROUNER—SMITH.—On Wednesday, Sept. 15, 1875, by Rev. John J. Brouner, at Monsey, N. Y., SAMUEL G. BROUNER to Miss LIZZIE SMITH, daughter of the late John A. Smith, all of this City.

DE FOREST—EAGLESON.—In Brooklyn, Sept. 16, 1875, by Rev. Thomas Crowther, WILLIAM P. DE FOREST, of Brooklyn, to EMMA J. EAGLESON, daughter of the late Thomas R. Eagleson, of New-York.

DIED.

ANDREWS.—On the 13th of September, 1875, at Yonkers, N. Y., JOSEPH J. ANDREWS, late of Memphis, Tenn.

His friends and those of his father-in-law, Joseph B. Nones, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of J. B. Nones, No. 117 West 49th st., on Friday at 9 A. M., Sept. 17, 1875.

☞ Memphis papers please copy.

BALDWIN.—At Saratoga, Wednesday, Sept. 15, after a severe illness, JENNIE S., daughter of Charles P. and Mary A. Baldwin.

The funeral will take place from the Church of the Pilgrims, (Rev. Dr. Storrs,) corner Henry and Remsen sts., Brooklyn, on Saturday, Sept. 18, at 2 o'clock P. M. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

BLEECKER.—At Plainfield, N. J., on the 14th inst., ANTHONY LISPENARD BLEECKER, in the 55th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at Grace Church, Plainfield, on Friday, 17th, at 2 o'clock P. M. New-Jersey Central Railroad, foot Liberty st., 12:40 P. M.

COOK.—On Wednesday, Sept. 15, HENRY C. COOK, in the 53d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from St. James' English Lutheran Church, 15th st., between 2d and 3d avs., on Friday, the 17th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

DUMMER.—In Jersey City, N. J., on Tuesday, Sept. 14, 1875, PHINEAS COOK DUMMER, in the 78th year of his age.

His funeral will take place on Friday, Sept. 17, at 2 P. M., from the residence of his son, Charles Holt Dummer, No. 223 Montgomery st., Jersey City. Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice.

GUION.—At Kinderhook, N. Y., Sept. 14, ELIZABETH, widow of Covington Guion, in the 58th year of her age.

Funeral services at St. Paul's Church, Kinderhook, on Friday, Sept. 17, at 1 o'clock P. M.

GORDON.—On Thursday, Sept. 16, THOMAS GORDON, aged 90 years and 7 months.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 26 Jane st., on Saturday, Sept. 18, at 1:30 P. M.

KEMBLE.—At Cold Spring on the Hudson, on Thursday, Sept. 16, GOUVERNEUR KEMBLE, in the 90th year of his age.

Funeral will take place at St. Mary's Church, Cold Spring, on Saturday, 18th inst, at 12 o'clock. Hudson River Railroad train leaving New-York at 8 A. M. will stop at Cold Spring.

MAPES.—At West Farms, Thursday morning 16th inst., FRANCIS T., son of Henry C., and Susie T. Mapes, aged 8 months and 5 days.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Saturday, 18th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his parents at West Farms.

MOORE.—Suddenly, at Morristown, N. J., Sept. 14, 1875, ELIZA, wife of Sylvester H. Moore, in the 58th year of her age.

Funeral services from her late residence, No. 98 Commerce st., Newark, N. J., on Friday, 17th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

MURRAY.—Suddenly, Sept. 15, 1875, JOHN MURRAY, son of the late Alexander Murray, in his 22d year.

Funeral services Friday, 17th, at 1 P. M., at the residence of his mother, No. 297 7th av. Friends of the family, Professors, New-York College Class '73, School of Mines Class '75, are respectfully invited.

☞ Scotch and Canadian papers please copy.

STONE.—Suddenly, Sept. 15, 1875, at Newport, R. I., in the 45th year of his age, WILLIAM OLIVER STONE, artist, late of New-York.

His remains will be taken to Derby, Conn., for interment.

☞ Connecticut papers please copy.

SWEZEY.—At Nyack, N. Y., Sept. 14, 1875, CHRISTINE, daughter of Christopher and Mary A. Swezey, of Brooklyn, aged 1 year 1 month, 1 day.

Interred at Green-Wood.

TAILLANT.—On Wednesday, 15th inst., GEORGE H. TAILLANT, son of Cyprian L. Taillant, aged 36 years and 5 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral on Saturday, 18th inst., at the Episcopal church, corner 7th av. and 39th st., at 10:30 o'clock.

TOWNSEND.—On Tuesday, Sept. 14, RUTH, relict of Robert Townsend, Jr., in the 82d year of her age.

The funeral services will be held at her late residence at Melrose, this (Friday) morning at 9:30 o'clock, or on arrival of 9:15 train from New-York by Harlem Railroad.

WHITE.—On Thursday, Sept. 16, at the residence of her son-in-law, F. C. Bennett, MARY J., wife of Henry White.

Notice of funeral in to-morrow's paper.

"C" COMPANY, TWENTY-SECOND INFANTRY, N. G. S. N. Y.,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 15, 1875.

COMPANY ORDERS No. 12. 1. It is with feelings of deep regret that the Commandant announces the death of ex-First Sergeant WILLIAM H. NASH.

2. The members of the company are hereby ordered to assemble at the armory, in citizens' dress, dark clothes, and crape on the left arm, on FRIDAY, the 17th inst., at 12 o'clock M. sharp, to attend the funeral. Veterans are respectfully invited to attend.

By order of Capt. CHARLES D. TOPPING.
HOWARD S. BUSH, First Sergeant.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

FOR CHILDREN OR ADULTS WHOSE teeth show marks of decay, use Brown's Camphorated Saponaceous Dentrifice. 25 cents a bottle.

IN CERTAIN SEASONS, BOWEL COMplaints run into chronic weakness, and end in cholera. There is no need of this if people would only be advised, and keep by them BROWN'S HOUSEHOLD PANACEA and Family Liniment, and take it according to directions whenever the bowels get deranged. It does its work surely.

MANY CHILDREN LOOK PALE, AND even haggard, simply because they are troubled with worms. Nothing they eat does them much good. They are weary and listless. To remove all this and restore the bloom to the cheek, use BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COMFITS or Worm Lozenges. They are sure.

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THE SUNDAY EDITION OF THE NEW-YORK TIMES will be taken by the new FAST MAIL TRAINS to all parts of the Western and Southern States. IT MAY BE READ at all points along the Pennsylvania and New-York Central Railroads ON SUNDAY, and will reach Western Towns and Cities BEFORE BREAKFAST on Monday.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES of Sunday will contain extracts from the leading European and American magazines, gems from the best authors, interesting stories, and ALL THE NEWS. It will also contain the continuation of

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POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The mails for Europe for the week ending Saturday, Sept. 18, 1875, will close at this office as follows: On WEDNESDAY at 12 M.; on THURSDAY at 11:30 A. M., and on SATURDAY at 4 and 11:30 A. M.

T. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

JERE. JOHNSON, JR., AUCTIONEER.—Old stand, No. 37 Nassau st., on SATURDAY, at 10:30 o'clock, large sale of household furniture, Brussels and ingrain carpets, bedding, three elegant rosewood pianos, very elegant parlor organ, fine office desks.

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DYSPEPSIA TABLETS, THE ONLY REMEDY for nervous and sick headache, heartburn and sour stomach.

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A PROTESTANT SERVANTS' BUREAU, where families, hotels, and others can get capable, reliable, civil servants, male and female, good cooks, house-workers, German girls, and all other kinds, for City or country. At the HOME BUREAU, 138 6th av.

A SCOTCH LADY, JUST ARRIVED, DESIRES to act as lady's companion, housekeeper, copyist, or accountant; highest references. Address M. H., Box No. 113 *Times* Office.

COMPANION OR SEAMSTRESS.—BY A young person as companion to an old lady or as seamstress in a family; has a good knowledge of dress-making and is a neat, plain sewer; City reference. Call at No. 364 West 43d st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY AN English Protestant young woman who understands her duties thoroughly; is a quick, orderly chamber-maid and an excellent waitress; understands the care and cleaning of silver, glassware, &c.; has good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st., late of 11th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS OR Nurse and Seamstress.—By a Scotch Protestant woman as chamber-maid and seamstress or will assist with children and act as waitress; City reference. Call for two days at No. 154 West 18th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG SWEDISH girl to do chamber-work and waiting, in City or country; has good City reference; is obliging, good-tempered, and willing to be useful; ready for a place at once. Call at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

CHAMBER-MAID. — BY A RESPECTABLE young Protestant woman as chamber-maid and laundress in a private family; is thoroughly competent and well recommended. Apply at Bedell's, Nos. 340 and 342 4th av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as chamber-maid and seamstress or assist with grown children; best reference. Call at No. 312 East 31st st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young girl as chamber-maid and waitress; willing and obliging; best City reference. Call for two days at her present employer's, No. 572 5th av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND NURSE.—BY A REspectable young girl as chamber-maid and assist with grown children; willing and obliging. Call or address at present employer's, No. 36 East 32d st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A CAPABLE YOUNG woman as chamber-maid and waitress in a private family; willing to assist with washing; very good City reference. Call at No. 157 7th av., near 19th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS, OR Nurse and Seamstress, or would take charge of growing children; is a good seamstress; can sew on any machine; good reference. Call at No. 526 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—By a respectable girl as chamber-maid and seamstress or lady's maid, or would take care of a baby; can give four years' City reference. Call at No. 246 West 47th st., second floor, Room No. 12.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—WAITRESS, &c. —By two young women; one as chamber-maid and to assist with washing, and the other as chamber-maid and waitress; have got references. Call at No. 160 East 53d st., for two days.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young girl as chamber-maid and waitress; willing and obliging; best City reference. Call at No. 213 West 44th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A very neat, tidy, competent girl; has three years' reference from her last place in the City. Call or address No. 951 6th av., above 53d st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable young woman as chamber-maid and waitress; six years' reference from last place. Call at No. 309 7th av., second floor.

CHAMBER-MAID OR WAITRESS.—BY A respectable girl as first-class chamber-maid or waitress, or both, in a small private family; good City reference. Call at No. 222 West 27th st., Room No. 13.

CHAMBER-MAID. — BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as first-class chamber-maid and waitress; has excellent City reference from last place. Call at No. 310 East 39th st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl to do chamber-work and fine washing in a small private family; Best City reference. Call or address No. 54 University place.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young girl as chamber-maid and waitress; understands her business thoroughly; good references; willing to go to the country. Call at No. 441 West 38th st.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY TWO PROTestants; one as cook and laundress, the other as chamber-maid and waitress; good references; are thorough servants; both temperate, and ready for a place at once; City or country. Call at No. 366 6th av., up stairs.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY TWO COMPEtent young women; cook understands her business thoroughly; is a good meat cook, and makes good bread and biscuit; chamber-maid is neat and tidy and good waitress; both have best recommendations. Call at No. 106 6th av., over shoe store, up stairs.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A REliable young woman, who is a good cook; makes good bread, biscuits, pastries, &c.; is also an excellent washer and ironer; no objection to the country; has City recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st., late of 11th st.

COOK AND ASSIST IN WASHING.—A REspectable woman, who is an excellent cook, would like a place in a private family; makes nice soups, desserts, jellies, preserves, &c., and will do some washing; can furnish good reference. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway.

COOK.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; makes all kinds of nice soups, roasts, brown gravies, &c.; also pastry, creams, ices, &c.; bones and lards, and can furnish the very best reference. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway.

COOK AND ASSIST IN WASHING.—BY A North of Ireland Protestant woman, well recommended; good, plain family cook, meats, soups, &c.; is an excellent bread and biscuit baker; very neat about her kitchen; City or country. Apply at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

COOK AND HOUSE-WORK. — BY TWO Scotch girls; one is good cook and capable washer and ironer, and one is a capable chamber-maid, waitress, and general house-maid; they have satisfactory references, and are at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS GERMAN PROTESTant cook; capable of getting up dinners in all styles; desserts and confectioneries, soups of all descriptions, fowl, game, &c.; can furnish the most satisfactory City references; would go to Washington. Call at No. 602 6th av., near 35th st.

COOK, HOUSE-WORK, &c.—BY GOOD COLored women; good washers and ironers and cooks, &c., for the country or City; good references. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK—HOUSE-WORK, &c.—BY GERMAN girls for City and country; used to all kinds of house-work, cooking, &c.; good references. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK AND HOUSE-WORK.—BY AN ENGLISH young woman, who is a good washer, ironer, and cook, and can do house-work well; City or country; at very moderate wages; has good references. Call at No. 106 6th av., up stairs, over shoe store.

COOK.—BY A HIGHLY RECOMMENDED RESPECTable American young woman, who is a thorough cook; good meat cook; excellent baker and pastry; makes all kinds of nice dishes, preserves, &c. Call at Carpenter's, 108 6th av., near 9th st., late of 11th st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at **No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts.** Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—AN OLD ESTABlished livery stable doing a good business; will sell cheap for cash, or will exchange for a small farm near New-York City. Inquire at the stable, No. 539 Myrtle av., Brooklyn.

STABLE TO LET—NO. 26 EAST 13TH ST.; FIVE stalls on ground floor, with good carriage room and a large loft over stable. Apply to M. CURLEY, No. 111 East 13th st., near 4th av.

PRIVATE STABLE FOR SALE OR TO LET. —Rooms for coachman; five stalls; first-class location. YATES, No. 888 6th av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A strong young woman as good family cook; makes good bread and biscuit, soups, roasts, desserts, &c.; is also an excellent laundress; good references. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

COOK.—BY AN ECONOMICAL FAMILY COOK, who will do a part of the washing; is a good cook and baker, and makes a variety of desserts. Call at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS COOK IN a private family; has good City reference. Call at No. 709 6th av., between 40th and 41st sts., in the ice-cream saloon.

COOK.—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE ENGLISH Protestant cook, with or without a kitchen-maid; has references. Call at No. 1,233 Broadway, in French Office.

COOK.—BY A SOBER, STEADY PERSON; NO OBjection to assist with the washing; good reference. Call for two days at No. 161 West 46th st.

COOK — CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—By two young women in a private family; one as cook; Protestant; understands meats, soups, bread, and pastry; the other as chamber-maid and to do plain sewing; three years' reference from last place. Call at No. 115 West 19th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER, OR GENeral Servant.—By a neat, industrious girl; good cook, excellent washer and ironer; a reliable, economical and respectful servant; highly recommended; City or country. Call at No. 115 Atlantic st., Brooklyn.

COOK.—BY A GERMAN PROTESTANT WOMAN who is an economical family cook, a good manager, and is civil with other help. Can be engaged at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A young girl as good cook; will assist with washing and ironing; good reference. Call at No. 33 West 31st st., present employer's.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, WHO UNderstands all kinds of family cooking, soups, meats, games, and desserts; satisfactory references given; country preferred. Call at 307 7th av., near 28th st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; UNDERSTANDS her business; is willing and obliging; the best of City reference given. Can be seen for two days if not suited at No. 426 4th av., in the fancy store.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; THOROUGHLY understands her business; can take entire charge of her kitchen; good City reference. Call at No. 313 West 44th st., near 8th av.

COOK, &c.—CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—IN A private family; one as cook, washer, and ironer, the other as chamber-maid and waitress; best of City reference from last place. Call at No. 171 East 33d st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG AMERICAN woman as first-class cook; willing to assist with washing and ironing; good City reference. Call at No. 349 West 40th st., between 8th and 9th avs.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A REspectable woman to cook, wash, and iron in a small private family; best of City reference. Call at No. 247 West 31st st., first floor, front room.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; UNDERSTANDS French and American cooking thoroughly; three years' reference. Call or address for two days at No. 124 West 40th st., between Broadway and 6th av.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT MIDDLE-AGED WOMan, as cook in a private family in the City; good reference from last place, where she lived seven years. Address Cook, Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

COOK, &c.—BY A GERMAN GIRL TO COOK, WASH, and iron; no objection to a boarding-house. Apply at No. 247 Bowery.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL AS first-class cook in a private family; has best City reference. Call at No. 205 West 26th st.

COOK.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT WOMAN as first-class cook; country preferred; five years' reference. Call for two days at No. 112 West 33d st.

COOK.—BY A WOMAN WHO UNDERSTANDS HER business; City references. Apply at No. 584 7th av., near 42d st.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN AS first-class cook; best City reference can be given. Call at No. 137 East 29th st., for two days.

COOK.—AS FIRST-CLASS MEAT OR PASTRY cook in a boarding-house or restaurant; references given. To be seen for two days at No. 223 West 35th st.

COOK, &c.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, AS COOK, washer and ironer. Call at present employer's, No. 888 6th av., corner of 50th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A young girl as good plain cook, washer, and ironer; best of City reference. Call at No. 154 East 41st st.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN AS cook, and will assist with washing and ironing; is a good cook and excellent baker; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 326 East 36th st., near 2d av.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A DRESS-MAKER ENgagements by the day or week; thoroughly understands cutting, fitting and designing; is expert on several machines; terms reasonable. Address E. C., Box No. 283 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

DRESS-MAKER. — A FIRST-CLASS DRESSmaker would like a few more engagements by the day or week; cuts, fits, and trims in the latest style; City or country; best reference. Address A. B., Box No. 275 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS DRESSmaker, (Protestant,) a home in a good family; can cut and fit perfectly and trim in all styles; all kinds of nice sewing. Call at No. 329 East 16th st., top floor, for four days.

DRESS-MAKER.—A DRESS-MAKER WHO IS A perfect cutter and fitter wishes to go out by the day or month; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine. Call or address for three days No. 614 2d av.

HOUSEKEEPER OR COMPANION.—BY A New-England lady, without incumbrance, as housekeeper, or as companion to an elderly or invalid lady; is fully qualified for either position, and can furnish best of references. Address H. C., Box No. 306 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

HOUSEKEEPER.—CAPABLE OF THE CARE of a house in a small family; City or country. Call on Mrs. Landers, No. 104 Christopher st.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A COMPETENT PERSON as housekeeper; understands making all kinds of desserts and jellies, and is an experienced nurse. Call on or address at No. 125 West 19th st., near 6th av.

HOUSE-WORK—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A useful couple, mother and daughter; is a competent cook, and thorough good washer, ironer, and general house-worker; City or country; the daughter, about eighteen, is a good chamber-maid, waitress, &c.; have good references, and are at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE SWEDish girl who is a good plain cook, and can wash and iron well; is willing to make herself generally useful in a good home; has good recommendations. Call at No. 106 6th av., over shoe store, up stairs.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RELIABLE AND COMpetent English girl to do general work; neat, quick in movements, and a good cook and laundress; would do down-stairs work if desired; City or country. Call at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A NORTH OF IRELAND girl, lately landed; smart, capable, and intelligent; as general servant, or up-stairs girl; City or country; wages moderate. Call at No. 106 6th av., over shoe store, up stairs.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG SWEDISH woman, just landed; speaks no English; is bright and intelligent, strong and healthy; can do cooking and washing. Can be seen to-day at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A Scotch Protestant woman, well recommended by the best City families; can take full charge of a lady's wardrobe; cut, fit, operate, dress-maker &c.; excellent hair dresser. Can be seen at present employer's by applying at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

LADY'S MAID—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY TWO young girls, one as lady's maid and seamstress, the other as chamber-maid or chamber-maid and waitress; both can be highly recommended by first-class families of this City. Call for two days at No. 227 West 31st st., between 7th and 8th avs. Ring third bell.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A COMPETENT FRENCH maid; can do dress-making and hair-dressing to perfection; has several years' references. Call at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A GERMAN LADY'S MAID; speaks French and English fluently; understands hair-dressing and dress-making. Call or address Lady's Maid, No. 27 North Washington square.

LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY a young woman as first-class laundress; flutes, puffs, polishes, &c.; can do up all kinds of ladies' fineries in superior style; is also a thoroughly experienced chamber-maid; undoubted reference. Apply at Odell's Agency, where references are thoroughly investigated, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as first-class laundress in a private family; understands all kinds of French fluting and doing up fine muslins, &c.; has excellent City reference. Apply at Bedell's, Nos. 340 and 342 4th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A WOMAN WHO WOULD like to receive the washing of two or three gentlemen; the best references can be given. Call or address No. 112 West 35th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A WOMAN TO GO OUT BY the day to do washing and ironing; best reference. Call at No. 458 West 17th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant woman, one or two gentlemen's washing, by the month or dozen. Call or address Mrs. Armstrong, No. 444 2d av., top floor, rear.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT GERMAN laundress; can flute, polish, and crimp; has several years' references; is steady and industrious. Call at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS in a private family; two years' City reference. Call at No. 333 East 59th st., near 2d av.

NURSE.—BY A HEALTHY YOUNG WOMAN AS wet nurse; best of reference given. Can be seen at No. 336 2d av., between 19th and 20th sts.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN as nurse and seamstress; a reliable, experienced person, competent to take an infant from its birth, or growing children; is a neat and ready seamstress; would make herself otherwise useful; City or country. Call at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A LADY for her French nurse; understands the care of small or grown children, and can do plain sewing; will go at moderate wages. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT nurse; can take entire charge of a baby from birth; no objection to small children; is a very good plain sewer, or would assist in light chamber-work; best of City reference. Call at No. 340 4th av.

NURSE.—BY A SWEDISH YOUNG WOMAN AS wet nurse; she speaks English; is strong; gives the best references; child aged six months. Can be seen to-day at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st., near 4th av., over Russian baths.

NURSE.—BY AN INFANT'S NURSE, WITH EIGHT years' references, either in City or country; City preferred; is a middle-aged woman, highly respectable. Seen at No. 1,233 Broadway, French Office.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE MARRIED WOMAN; wants a boy to take home to wet nurse. Call at No. 270 Monroe st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY AN ENGlish Protestant as nurse and seamstress; competent to take entire charge of infant or growing children; is a neat seamstress, and will be generally useful; would not object to chamber-work; country preferred. Call for two days at No. 1,282 Broadway, entrance on 33d st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH WOMAN as nurse; can take entire charge of an infant from its birth; best City reference. Address for two days, J. L., Box No. 317 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NURSE.—BY A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT NURSE, fully competent to take the entire charge of an infant or young children; can give City reference. Call at No. 241 West 22d st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN TO TAKE charge of an invalid lady; best of physicians' and families' references. Call at No. 241 East 28th st., milk store.

NURSE.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT WOMAN as child's nurse; would assist with the chamber-work; City or country. Can be seen at present employer's, No. 44 Laight st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MARRIED woman as wet nurse; good references. Apply at No. 117 West 46th st., between 6th and 7th avs.

SEAMSTRESS AND MAID OR NURSE.—BY a respectable person as competent seamstress and maid or nurse; cuts children's clothes, trims, and makes over ladies'; would assist in chamber-work; operates; best reference. Call at No. 528 5th av.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A GIRL AS GOOD SEAMstress; operator on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; understands her business; will help with children or chamber-work; good City reference. Call at No. 228 7th av., near 23d st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG girl as seamstress; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; no objection to a short distance in the country. Address E. M., Box No. 327 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

SEAMSTRESS AND DRESS-MAKER.—BY A competent person as seamstress and dress-maker; can cut and fit and do all kinds of family sewing; would assist otherwise, and sew on machine. Call at No. 568 3d av.

SEAMSTRESS OR CHAMBER-MAID AND Nurse, &c.—By a neat American girl as seamstress; would do chamber-work or take care of grown children, or as waitress in a private family; willing and obliging; best City reference. Call at No. 307 7th av.

SEAMSTRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY a young girl as seamstress and chamber-maid; is a neat operator on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; neat hand sewer; best reference. Call all the week at No. 762 2d av., top bell.

SEAMSTRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID, OR Nurse.—By an American girl, very desirous of getting a situation; is most willing to do any work in a family; is good-natured. Can be seen at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

SEAMSTRESS OR NURSE.—BY A PROTESTant girl as seamstress or take care of an invalid lady; ten years' reference from her last employer. Can be seen till engaged at No. 947 3d av., third floor.

UP-STAIRS WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, in a private family, to do up-stairs work; is willing, honest, and has best of references. Call at Swedish Intelligence Office, 203 East 37th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A SWEDISH GIRL, SPEAKING English; the best references as to competency and a very good character; neat, willing, and obliging. Can be seen to-day at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st., near 4th av.

WAITRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS; would help at chamber-work or as nurse and seamstress or as chamber-maid and seamstress; very neat and thoroughly competent; good City reference. Call or address No. 951 6th av., above 53d st.

WAITRESS, CHAMBER-MAID, OR SEAMstress.—By a young girl who can do any kind of work, and is very highly recommended; will give satisfaction to any employer who desires her services. Call at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

WAITRESS OR CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A young girl as a first-class waitress or chamber-maid; has the very best references. Call at No. 442 8th av., corner 32d st.

WAITRESS.—BY A FITST-CLASS WAITRESS; understands all kinds of salads and silver thoroughly; best of City reference; City or country. Call for two days at 525 6th av., between 31st and 32d sts.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMan as first-class waitress. Can be seen for two days at present employer's, No. 216 West 44th st.

WASHING.—TO WASH AND IRON AT HOME, OR go out by the day, cleaning, &c. Call or address No. 516 East 16th st.

MALES.

ACCOUNTANT.—BY A THOROUGHLY COMPEtent man, made so by a practical experience of over twenty years in active business, an engagement with some good firm, either immediate or prospective. Address H. H., Box No. 2,875 New-York Post Office.

A MAN OF HIGH EDUCATION AND GOOD address desires a situation as private secretary or courier; knows several languages, and has a large experience of business. Address F. C., Box No. 4,807 Post Office New-York.

BUTLER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH BUTLER with the highest City and other testimonials; City or country. Call or address, for three days, No. 1,233 Broadway, French Office.

COOK—WAITER, &c.—BY A VERY RESPECTful man and wife, (colored) as cooks; both are first-class cooks; can take entire charge of a large boarding-house or hotel in the City or country, or the woman will cook and man as waiter in a private family; are anxious for a steady home. Can be seen at Simms' Select Agency, No. 543 6th av., between 32d and 33d sts.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN AS COACHMAN and groom; thoroughly understands the care of horses and carriages, also garden if required; willing and obliging; best City and country reference. Address L. A., Box No. 263 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND WAITER.—BY A COLORED young man as coachman; is an excellent and careful driver; thoroughly understands the proper care and treatment of horses and carriages; has no objection to act as waiter; first-class references. Apply at No. 136 East 17th st.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A SWEDE; single; best of references as a competent coachman and groom; can milk, work in garden, and be generally useful; is strong, sober, and obliging; speaks English. Can be seen at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A FIRST-class married man; is a competent City driver; willing and obliging; highly recommended; five years' City reference from late employer. Call or address J. D., No. 5 East 19th st., private stable.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR HIS coachman, whom he can highly recommend in every respect. Inquire in store No. 755 Broadway, corner of 8th st.

COACHMAN, &c.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTant, in the country, as coachman and gardener; will make himself generally useful; best of reference. Call or address No. 31 Clark st.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR HIS coachman, whom he can recommend as a first-class man in every respect. Apply at No. 39 West 34th st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A MAN WELL experienced in the care and treatment of horses, carriages, and harness; is a good careful City driver; has lived nine years in one place; has fourteen years' excellent reference for strict sobriety, honesty, and capability; no objection to the country. Address Coachman, No. 1,012 6th av.

COACHMAN OR GARDENER.—BY A TRUSTworthy and reliable single man; understands both; is a good groom and careful driver; best City reference. Address B. C., Box No. 315 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY, for two days.

COACHMAN. — BY A SINGLE MAN; SCOTCH; understands thoroughly the care and treatment of horses, carriages, &c.; willing to make himself useful; City or country; strictly temperate; first-class City references. Address B., Box No. 305 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A TRUSTworthy, competent man, who will be found willing and obliging; thoroughly understands his business; has first-class references; no objection to the country. Call or address J. M. C., No. 876 6th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT MAN, WHO has ten years' reference from his former and five years from his last employer; perfectly understands his business. Call for two days at No. 52 West 51st st., present employer.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH coachman and groom; thoroughly understands his business; best City references; married, and one child; City or country. Address J. W., care of R. Campbell, No. 50 4th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS MAN; THORoughly understands his business; willing and obliging; first-class City reference from last employer. Address J. M. H., No. 320 West 34th st.; private stable.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN, highly recommended; perfectly temperate; seven years in his last place. Call at or address No. 143 West 38th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN, SINGLE, highly competent; will be found willing and obliging, and will make himself generally useful; has the highest and undoubted references from European and American families. Call or address Private Stable, No. 133 West 33d st.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN; Englishman, married, no incumbrance; reference unexceptionable. Address T. F., Box No. 273 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK.—FIRST OR SECOND COOK IN A HOTEL, restaurant, or boarding-house, by a thoroughly experienced Frenchman; moderate wages expected. Address R. H., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

FARM-WORK AND USEFUL MAN—HOUSEwork, &c.—By a man and wife, aged twenty-six years; no children; man can do all kinds of farm-work, care and drive horses, care cattle, &c.; wife can do all kinds of house-work; is a good plain cook and a nice washer and ironer; good recommendations, and wages moderate. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st.

FARMER AND GARDENER.—BY A PRACTIcal man, (married, no family,) as farmer and gardener; understands taking care of horses, &c.; will make himself generally useful; best of reference. Address C. T., Box No. 318 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED MAN, ENGLISH, no family, who is competent in greenhouse; understands propagation and all branches of his profession, learned under the best gardeners in England and farming in the Western part of this State; would take the entire charge of a gentleman's place; best of City references. Address J. B. D., Box No. 268 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE MAN; UNDERstands green-house, graperies, vegetables, &c.; has six years' references. Call or address H. B., care A. Bridgeman, No. 876 Broadway, New-York.

GARDENER.—BY A THOROUGHLY PRACTICAL Scotchman; capable in all branches; best recommendations. Call or address P. Y., seed store, No. 67 Nassau st.

JOB PRINTER.—HAVING HAD TWO YEARS' experience on a newspaper, I would like to obtain employment in a job office where I can finish my trade. Any one in need of such a young man address J. G. R., No. 354 Pearl st.

PORTER OR WATCHMAN.—BY A SOBER, steady, industrious single man, (Protestant,) as porter or night watchman in any kind of business. Address W. J. W., Box No. 325 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

USEFUL MAN.—BY AN AMERICAN PROTESTANT single young man, who can milk, care cattle and horses, drive, tend furnace, build fires, &c.; good recommendations. Apply at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st., late of 11th st.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN TO BE GENerally useful; care of a horse, work in and around the house, garden, &c.; hotel or boarding-house; will take low wages, and try to please; best references. Apply at No. 115 Atlantic st., Brooklyn.

WAITER.—BY A FRENCHMAN AGED THIRTY years, speaks good English, who is a good, experienced waiter in private family, and well accustomed to do the marketing; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st.

WAITER.—BY A VERY NEAT, TIDY, AND REliable colored young man as waiter in a private family or boarding-house; is willing to make himself generally useful. Can be seen at Simms' Select Agency, No. 543 6th av., between 32d and 33d sts.

WAITER.—BY A FRENCHMAN SPEAKING GOOD English; first-class written and verbal references as a thorough waiter; clean, willing, and useful; dress salads excellently. Can be seen to-day at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG COLORED MAN IN A first-class private family; the best of satisfaction given. Address N., Box No. 252 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A PERSON AS NURSERY GOVERNESS and competent seamstress for boy four years old; must be Protestant, of perfectly kind disposition, obliging, and above the ordinary class of nurses. Any such person, appreciating an excellent home in the City and kind treatment, will do well to answer, with name and particulars. Address NURSERY GOVERNESS, Box No. 320 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WANTED—A COLORED OR GERMAN GIRL OR woman, with good City references; must be a good plain cook and good washer and ironer; another girl is kept for chamber-work; the right kind of person would have a good steady place and fair wages. Inquire at No. 325 West 14th st.

A FEW MEN EMPLOYED DOWN TOWN during the day can have employment mornings and evenings, by applying with references. Address H. B., Box No. 155 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COMPETENT PROTESTANT WOMAN as cook and to do coarse washing; also a chamber-maid and laundress; good references required. Call at No. 5 East 27th st., between 9 and 12 A. M.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT COOK; must be a good baker, clean, and neat; good City references required. Call at No. 38 West 38th st., this morning, between 10 and 1 o'clock.

WANTED.—A FRENCH OR SWISS PROTESTANT waitress; must understand her work well; good City reference required. Call at No. 38 West 38th st. this morning between 10 and 1 o'clock.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN. APPLY at No. 48 East 34th st., between 9 and 10 A. M. or 8 and 10 P. M.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the District of New-Jersey.—In the matter of DANIEL G. BROWN, adjudged a bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said court against the estate of Daniel G. Brown, of Jersey City, of the County of Hudson, and State of New-Jersey, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt January 2, 1872, upon the petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts, and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt on the 19th day of December, 1871, to him or to his use and the transfer of any property on said 19th of December, 1871, to him belonging, by him, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt to prove their debts and choose one or more Assignees of his estate will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at Jersey City, in said district on the (29th) twenty-ninth day of September, A. D. 1875, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the office of Staats S. Morris, Esq., No. one (1) Montgomery street, in said Jersey City, one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said court.

SAMUEL PLUMMER, Marshal—Messenger.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the District of New-Jersey.—In the matter of THE TRADERS' EXPRESS COMPANY, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—District of New-Jersey, ss.:—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by the said court against the estate of The Traders' Express Company, of the County of Essex, and State of New-Jersey, in said district, who have been duly adjudged bankrupts upon petition of their creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupts, to them or to their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at Newark, in said district, on the 28th day of September, A. D. 1875, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office of Staats S. Morris, Esquire, one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said district.

SAMUEL PLUMMER,
United States Marshal for said District.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of THEODORE ROSS and L. JAQUELIN SMITH, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by L. Jaquelin Smith in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the twenty-seventh day of September, 1875, at two o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Esquire, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 129 Fulton street, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the second day of September, 1875.

s3-1aw3wF* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of DAVID C. MURRAY, LINDLEY M. FERRIS, JR., ROBERT M. FERRIS, composing the firm of MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Notice is hereby given that the second general meeting of the creditors of the above-named bankrupts will be held at the office of James F. Dwight, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, at No. 7 Beekman street, in the City of New-York, on the 13th day of October, 1875, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, for the purpose named in the twenty-seventh section of the act of Congress, entitled "An act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," approved March 2, 1867, as amended, and section 5,092 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.—Dated New-York, Sept. 1, 1875.

F. C. BOWMAN, Assignee.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 9th day of September, A. D. 1875, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of HENRY W. MASON, of Montclair, Essex County, New-Jersey, heretofore carrying on business in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more Assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 4 Warren street, in the City of New-York, in said district, before Isaiah T. Williams, Esq., Register, on the first day of October, A. D. 1875, at two o'clock P. M. OLIVER FISKE, United States Marshal, as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JULIEN L. ALLIEN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the usual place of business of Henry V. Allien, No. 7 Bond st., in the City of New-York, on or before the seventh day of March next.—Dated New-York, the thirtieth day of August, 1875.

HENRY V. ALLIEN, } Executors.
CHARLES D. SCHMIDT, }
C. BAINBRIDGE SMITH,
Proctor for Executors, No. 145 Broadway.
s3-1aw6mF

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of MARTHA P. WURTS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to Jonathan Edwards, Esq., at the office of the Equitable Trust Company, No. 52 William street, in the City of New-York, on or before the ninth day of March next.—Dated New-York, the ninth day of September, 1875.

s10-1aw6mF* CHAS. P. WURTS, Executor.

MARBLE MANTELS.

W. D. & A. S. NICHOLS' 250 ENTIRELY new designs marble, slate, and wood mantels. Manufactures iron cresting, stable fixtures, fence, grates, weather vanes, &c. Wholesale and retail. Send for catalogues, No. 73 Hudson st. opposite Worth st.

LOST AND FOUND.

$5 REWARD.—LOST—ONE LIGHT KERSEY BLANKET, marked letter F, in 5th av., between 26th and 46th sts. The above reward will be paid at No. 104 East 27th st.

LOST.—PASS-BOOK, NO. 7,110, ISSUED BY THE North River Savings Bank, corner 34th st. and 8th av. The finder will please leave at Bank.

INSTRUCTION.

M. W. Lyon's
Collegiate Institute,
NO. 5 EAST 22D ST., CORNER BROADWAY.
OPENS SEPT. 20. TWENTIETH YEAR.
Rooms—Superior. **Supervision**—Personal.
Assistants—Experienced. **Teaching**—Thorough.
Government—Kindly. **Pupils**—Manly.

Steadfast patrons are a fair test of a school. Well-known names of last-year patrons follow. Prefixed numbers show the years of patronage:

19—John Auchincloss. 9—John Brooks.
11—Henry M. Alexander. 8—Benjamin Curtis.
11—Henry Day. 8—Parker Handy.
9—John S. Boyd. 8—Calvin E. Knox.
Nearly all have had sons fitted for college.

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL.
Boarding and Day School
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN.
Rev. THEODORE IRVING, LL.D., Rector.
No. 21 West 32d st., New-York.

Dr. Irving's special class for the study of the English language and literature, as illustrating and illustrated by history, with readings from the best authors, will begin in November.

His class for the historical and critical study of the Fine Arts will begin at the same time.

These classes are for ladies who have finished their studies, and would like to avail themselves of such a course.

A SPECIAL department for young boys.

The Fall Term opens on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 29, 1875.

For circulars or information, apply to the Rector, No. 21 West 32d st., New-York.

HOLLADAY COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 1,285 BROADWAY, New-York. Boys and young gentlemen carefully trained for college and for business; re-opens Sept. 20; until then, the Principal or one of his assistants may be seen at the school from 9 to 1 P. M., and from 3 to 5 P. M. Refers to Rev. Howard Crosby, D. D., Rev. John Hall, D. D., Rev. Wm. M. Taylor, D. D., Rev. William Ormiston, D. D., Rev. S. H. Tyng, Jr. D. D., Hon. Abram Hewitt, and others. Send for circular.

MADAME O. DA SILVA
AND
MRS. ALEX. BRADFORD'S
(formerly Mrs. Ogden Hoffman's) English, French and German Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, with calisthenics. No. 17 West 38th st., New-York. Reopens Sept. 27. Application may be made by letter or personally, as above.

NO. 58 PARK AV., NEW-YORK,
Between 37th and 38th sts.
MURRAY HILL INSTITUTE, a first-class school for boys, especially as preparatory for college. Number limited to fifty; family pupils to six. Twelfth year opens Sept. 20. JOSEPH D. HULL, (Yale,) Principal.

KINDERGARTEN.—MRS. KRAUS-BOELTE, A three years' pupil and co-worker of Froebel's widow, seventeen years' experience in Germany, England, and America, and Prof. John Kraus, of the Pestalozzi Diesterweg Froebel School, reopen their Kindergarten and intermediate class Oct. 4, and normal training school for Kindergarten teachers Nov. 1, at Nos. 1,266 and 8 Broadway, between 32d and 33d sts. Address as above.

CIVIL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERING at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y. Instruction very practical. Advantages unsurpassed in this country. Graduates obtain excellent positions. Re-opens Sept. 16. For the Annual Register, containing improved Course of Study, and full particulars, address Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director.

MARGUERITE INSTITUTE.
MRS. E. F. WAIT'S
ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL
For Young Ladies and Little Girls,
No. 13 East 46th st., between 5th and Madison avs.,
Will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 29, 1875.

COLLEGIATE AND PREPARATORY School for boys now open at Brier Cliff, Sing Sing, N. Y. Small, select, thorough, and cheap are qualities which distinguish this school. Vacancies for six boarders. Age of admission 8 to 14 years. Terms, $300 to $375 per annum, including all extras. French and German spoken by present pupils. A. H. AUSTIN, Principal.

SCHOOL OF MINES, COLUMBIA COLLEGE.—Courses in Civil and Mining Engineering, Metallurgy, Geology and Natural History, Analytical and Applied Chemistry.

Examinations for admission Sept. 28; opens Oct. 4. For catalogues address C. F. CHANDLER, 49th st., corner 4th av.

MLLE. D'OREMIEULX & MISS KEITH,
Successors to
MISS HINSDALE.
Will open, Sept. 21, at No. 277 Madison av., a French boarding and day school for young ladies, and a Kindergarten for little girls and boys.

MRS. ROBERTS AND MISS WALKER WILL reopen their English and French Day School for young ladies at No. 148 Madison av., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 22; advanced classes for young ladies who have completed the usual school course of study will be organized during the Winter.

MISS ADELAIDE GANNON'S FRENCH, English, and German family school for young ladies will reopen Sept. 13. Principal of Musical Department, Miss Louise Eckstein, the eminent English pianiste. Address Merview Home Academy, Babylon, Long Island.

COLLEGIATE AND COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE—Gen. RUSSELL'S School—New-Haven, Conn.; forty-first year; preparatory to college, the scientific schools, or business, with systematic and thorough physical training by military drilling, gymnastics, rowing, &c. Catalogues sent on application.

MISS M. A. CLARK
will reopen her school for young ladies and children THURSDAY, Sept. 23, at No. 239 4th av. Pupils have the use of Gramercy Park at recess. Applications from 3 to 5 P. M. until the opening.

MISS WHITCOMB'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 82 Pierrepont st., Brooklyn Heights, N. Y., reopens WEDNESDAY, Sept. 22, 1875. Address as above for circular.

MRS. WILLIAMES, assisted BY MISS CRUTTENDEN, announces the EIGHTEENTH YEAR of her English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, at No. 26 West 39th st. Prompt attendance is requested on Thursday, Sept. 23.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY, CHESTER, PENN.—Opens Sept. 8; civil engineering, the classics, and English thoroughly taught. For circulars apply to Col. THEO. HYATT, President, or O. M. BOGART, Esq., No. 3 Nassau st., New-York.

J. H. MORSE'S ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL School, No. 1,267 Broadway, reopens Sept. 22. Boys prepared for Harvard, Yale, and other Colleges. French and German taught thoroughly. Circulars at school-rooms.

E. A. GIBBENS AND D. BEACH, JR.,
reopen their school for boys at Nos. 539, 541, and 543 5th av., Sept. 20.

MISS WARREN
Will reopen her school for boys, Sept. 20, Lyric Hall, No. 723 6th av., between 41st and 42d sts. No Kindergarten. Thorough work, English, French, and German.

HOME INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, TARRYTOWN, N. Y., combining home care with a thorough course of study in the English branches, the languages, and music. Reopens Sept. 15. MISS M. W. METCALF.

DR. BERTHET'S FRENCH, ENGLISH, Classical, Mathematical School for Boys will reopen Sept. 20, at No. 908 6th av. Prospectus at Lockwood's, No. 812 Broadway.

KINDERGARTEN AND TRAINING CLASS for mothers and teachers reopens Sept. 22, at No. 44 East 43d st.; oldest and best Kindergarten in the City; all the Froebel occupations. Miss E. M. COE, Prin.

THE ELIZABETH INSTITUTE BOARDING and Day School for young ladies will reopen Sept. 15. For further particulars apply to Miss N. C. READ, No. 521 N. Broad st., Elizabeth, N. J.

MRS. DOTY'S AND MRS. TRIVETT'S English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, Astoria, Long Island, will re-open Sept. 30.

MISSES MEEKER'S FRENCH AND ENGlish Boarding School for young ladies will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 22, at No. 56 Washington st., Norwich, Conn.

AMERICAN CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC and Musical Boarding School, No. 144 5th av., now open. Terms reasonable. For particulars apply to H. SCHROEDER, Director.

KINDERGARTEN.—MISS M. E. PERKINS, A graduate of Mrs. Kraus-Boelte's training class, will reopen her Kindergarten at No. 116 Waverley place, MONDAY, Oct. 4.

MRS. MARY RODGERS GRIFFITTS' ENGlish, French, and German Day School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 23 West 48th st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 27.

THE MISSES HAYWARD'S ENGLISH AND French School for young ladies and children, 409 Jefferson av., Elizabeth, N. J., reopens Wednesday, Sept. 15.

MISS BULKLEY'S BOARDING AND DAY School for young ladies, Tarrytown-on-the-Hudson, will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15.

BOUND BROOK (N. J.) INSTITUTE, REopens Sept. 8. For boys and young men.
Rev. C. W. COOPER, Principal.

MME. BOORAEM'S SCHOOL WILL BEGIN Sept. 1. For circulars address Mme. BOORAEM, Brookfield Centre, Conn.

DABNEY UNIVERSITY SCHOOL, V. DABney, principal, (late Prin. of Princeton College Preparatory School,) No. 25 East 29th st. Four boarders.

MISS PEGRAM'S PRIVATE CLASSES FOR young ladies and children will begin the 30th September. For circulars apply at No. 178 Madison av.

MISS S. D. DOREMUS
REOPENS HER DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS
At No. 47 East 21st st., Sept. 23.

CLASSES RESUMED AT THE ACADEMY of the Sacred Heart, No. 49 West 17th st., New-York, on MONDAY, Sept. 6.

PRIVATE LESSONS GIVEN IN FRENCH, German, and drawing. Address PROFESSOR, Post Office Box No. 4,001, New-York.

FEZANDIE INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENtlemen, No. 37 West 33d st., day and boarding scholars; complete studies. Circulars sent on demand.

NEWBURG (N. Y.) INSTITUTE—A FAMILY school for boys, will reopen Sept. 14. For circulars address Principals, HENRY W. SIGLAR and J. MACNIE.

THE MISSES ROGERS' ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, 352 West 20th st., reopens Wednesday, Sept. 15.

MISS S. M. ROGERS will reopen her school, Lexington av., south-east corner 37th st., Sept. 20.

MORRISTOWN, N. J. — BOARDING-SCHOOL for Boys. Rev. S. N. HOWELL, A. M., Principal.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Bridgeport, Conn. Address Miss EMILY NELSON.

THE MISSES HUBBARD'S SCHOOL, NO 30 East 28th st., reopens Sept. 22.

MISS MASON WILL REOPEN HER SCHOOL on FRIDAY, Oct. 1, 1875, at No. 113 West 44th st.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—A school for earnest work. GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

INSTRUCTION.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE.
Central Park and 6th Avenue.
TWENTY-FIRST YEAR.

Lessons resumed on Tuesday, Sept. 14, from 9 to 1, and on Sept. 20 from 9 to 3. Boarding and Day School for Boys and Young Men of Seven to Twenty. College, Business, West Point, Annapolis, Scientific Schools; French, German, Spanish taught and spoken. Twenty teachers.

New building unsurpassed for location, ventilation, interior arrangements. Large Gymnasium, fire-proof stairs, &c.

Prospectus sent on application.
PROF. CHARLIER, Director.

ALLEN DODWORTH'S ACADEMY FOR DANCING, No. 212 5th av., corner 26th st., will reopen Oct. 16.

Or rather say, academy for the cultivation of graceful motion, courteous manner, and the morality of social intercourse, named politeness.

Classes every day, and evenings once or twice a week, may be selected. Send for circular containing all particulars.

Mr. Hammond's School,
OPENS SEPT. 20, AT NO. 70 WEST 39TH ST.,
Gives thorough training and preparation for colleges and scientific schools and for business. References: Howard Crosby, D. D.; Henry B. Smith, D. D.; Jas. O. Murray, D. D.; Ellsworth Eliot, M. D.; Wm. A. Hammond, M. D.; Thos. E. Vermilye, D. D. Every pupil of the preceding year returned to Mr. Hammond last year, unless removed from the City.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL,
FOUNDED A. D. 1820.
No. 79 West 52d st., corner 6th av.,
(Late No. 101 West 14th st.)
Rev. HENRY B. CHAPIN, Ph. D., Principal.
A select English and Classical Day School for Boys, with primary department. The fifty sixth school year begins MONDAY, Sept. 20, 1875. School rooms open for inspection and for interviews with parents after Sept. 10.

Collegiate Institute,
No. 40 Washington Square, New-York City.
(Location delightful and easy of access.)
DR. GEO. W. CLARKE, Principal, prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.
Thirty-third year begins Sept. 13, 1875.
Circulars at bookstores and at the institute.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE,
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND LITTLE GIRLS,
NO. 167 MADISON AV.
This school will reopen on Tuesday, Sept. 28. No boarding pupils taken. Thorough and complete English course. Belles-Lettres class; special advantages for French and German; light gymnastics, drawing, sewing, &c. Prospectus, with septennial roll of the school, to be had on application.
MR. and MRS. ELISEE CHARLIER, Principals.

FEODOR THURM'S GERMAN-AMERICAN Institute, for young ladies and gentlemen, Nos. 367, 369, and 371 West 23d st., will reopen Wednesday, Sept. 15. A few boys received as boarders by the Principal. Commercial and Classical Departments, Kindergarten and training class for Kindergarteners. References: Messrs. J. F. Pupke, Sigismund Kaufmann, A. Engler, E. Calman, G. W. Faber, Dr. F. Zinsser, Dr. E. Krackowizer.

AT NYACK-ON-HUDSON.—THE RIVERSIDE Institute thoroughly educates twenty young ladies; home culture; advantages unsurpassed; superb residence. Terms $400 to $500, and no extras. Opens Sept. 22. References, the Nyack clergy and Commodore Wm. Voorhis.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY.—THE PREPARAtory school of Mr. WM. W. NEWELL is limited to about ten pupils. Refers to parents of scholars, Gov. M. Ogden, Jarvis Slade, Esq., Richard A. McCurdy, Esq., &c.; also to Prof. Child, Prof. Lane, Cambridge. No. 115 East 26th st., New-York.

PORT CHESTER INSTITUTE, PORT CHESTER, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.—A boarding-school for 20 boys. O. WINTHROP STARR, A. M., Principal. Surroundings very attractive; house with City appointments, gas, water, &c.; heated by steam; gymnasium, grounds, 4½ acres. Terms, $400 per annum.

MISS DU VERNET, ASSISTED BY COMPETENT masters, will reopen her boarding and day school for boys under fifteen, at No. 102 West 29th st., one door from 6th av., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 22. Day boarders are taken to the Park after an early dinner.

ST. JOSEPH'S ACADEMY FOR YOUNG LADIES, FLUSHING, LONG ISLAND.—Healthy and delightful location, with fine accommodations and superior course of studies. Reopens Sept. 1. Board and tuition, $120 half yearly. Write for prospectus or call per train from Hunter's Point every half hour.

SEMINARY OF THE SACRED HEART FOR Small Boys, Flushing, Long Island, conducted by Sisters of St. Joseph.—Health, home comforts, and careful training; $105, half yearly.

MRS. FREDERICK JONSON,
AND
MISS AGNES L. JONES,
Will reopen their English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children at No. 13 East 31st st., on THURSDAY, Sept. 30.

SEWARD INSTITUTE
FOR BOYS AND YOUNG MEN,
FLORIDA, Orange County, N. Y.—$160 pays for board, tuition, fuel, light, &c., for 20 weeks, in this well-known Institution; advantages superior; number limited; open Sept. 14. Send for catalogue. T. G. SCHRIVER, A. M.

PACKARD'S BUSINESS COLLEGE,
Methodist Building, No. 805 Broadway, is now open for the year and rapidly filling up. Education for business men and women. No term divisions. Separate instruction. Call or send for circular.
S. S. PACKARD, Proprietor.

POUGHKEEPSIE (N. Y.) MILITARY INSTITUTE
Will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 9. For new catalogue, containing information, references, &c., address
H. S. JEWETT, A. M., Principal.

PREPARATORY SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL,
No. 1,267 Broadway, near 32d st., for the Schools of Science, Technology, Mines, Architecture, &c.
A. COLIN, M. E.,
Late Engineer Corps, U. S. N. and Prof. Naval Academy.

BETTS MILITARY ACADEMY,
Stamford, Conn. Established 31 years in present locality; thoroughly a home school; for boarding-school purposes, the situation is unrivaled; re-opens Sept. 13.
JAMES BETTS, WM. JAMES BETTS, Principals.

MISS AYRES'
ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND GERMAN SCHOOL,
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN,
will reopen at No. 15 WEST 42d st., NEAR 5th av., NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 22.

ST. LOUIS COLLEGE,
Nos. 228, 230, and 232 West 42d st.
Studies will be resumed on TUESDAY, Sept. 21. Prospectus and catalogue furnished on application.
Rev. M. RONAY, S. P. M., President.

CARLISLE INSTITUTE.
English, French, and German boarding and day school for young ladies, with kindergarten for children, No. 658 Lexington ave. Reopens Sept. 6. Applications personally or by letter.

GERMAN-AMERICAN DAY AND BOARDING School and Conservatory of Music, No. 336 West 29th st. Our older girls will be admitted to practice in the Kindergarten without charge.
P. W. MOELLER.

RUTGERS FEMALE COLLEGE, NO. 487 AND 489 5TH AV.—Reopens Sept. 29.—Finest location in the City; a thorough classical and English course. Rev. THOMAS D. ANDERSON, D. D., President. Miss A. W. FARLESS, Principal.

BOYS' SCHOOL.—MRS. GEORGE VANDENHOFF reopens her SCHOOL FOR BOYS SEPT. 27, 1875. School hours from 9:30 A. M. to 2:30 P. M. Eight boarding pupils received; application should be made at once. NO. 106 WEST 42D ST., near Reservoir Park.

MRS. JULIA W. GREEN WILL OPEN A primary and preparatory school, (English, French, and German,) for girls Sept. 28 at No. 68 West 36th st., between 5th and 6th avs. Mrs. Green will be at home after Sept. 14.

FLUSHING (N. Y.) INSTITUTE,
BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
Begins TUESDAY, SEPT. 14.
A. P. NORTHROP. E. A. FAIRCHILD.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL, NO. 1 Winthrop place, one block from N. Y. University, begins 39th year Sept. 13: primary, commercial, and classical departments. M. M. Hobby, B. S. Lassiter, Prins.

MADEMOISELLE TARDIVEL'S
Boarding and Day School, No. 25 West 46th st., New York, reopens for Young Ladies, Children, and Infants, Sept. 21. Apply personally or by letter.

MAPLE HALL INSTITUTE, JAMAICA, LONG ISLAND.—Collegiate School for Boys; French spoken in family; German; no extras. Opens Sept. 15.
EMILE VIRNOT, A. M., Principal.

FRIENDS' SEMINARY, ON RUTHERFORD place. For boys and girls. School reopens on the 7th inst. Principal in attendance, and circulars furnished at the school. HUGH FOULKE, Principal.

THE MISSES GRAHAM, SUCCESSORS TO the Misses Green, will reopen their school at No. 1 5th av., (first house from Washington square,) on TUESDAY, the 28th of September, 1875.

MME. LESPINASSE. — FRENCH INSTITUTE for young ladies at Fort Washington reopens Sept. 20. Circulars at Lespinasse & Friedman's, No. 3 Pine st.; Brentano's, Union square.

MRS. AND MISS STEERS'
Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 12 East 47th st., reopens Sept. 30.

J. HARRIS PATTON'S CLASSICAL SCHOOL will reopen Sept. 23, at No. 1,193 Broadway. The Principal can be seen at the rooms after Sept. 13.

S. S. SEWARD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, Florida, Orange Co., N. Y., will reopen Sept. 13. For circulars, apply to Mrs. G. W. SEWARD, Principal.

DR. J. SACHS' COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, 101 W. 45th st., corner 6th av., reopens Sept. 14. Thorough course of Classical, English, and German instruction.

MISS BALLOW'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 24 East 22d st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 23.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S BOARDING school for young ladies, New-Brunswick, N. J. The ensuing school year will commence Sept. 16.

THE IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN-on-Hudson, offers unusual advantages for boys. Reopens Sept. 14. ARMAGNAC & ROWE, Principals.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE FOR making boys intelligent, healthy Christian men. BENJAMIN MASON, Box No. 654 Yonkers, N. Y.

A CLASS FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN, AND private instruction. Circulars sent.
THOMAS R. ASH, No. 17 East 16th st.

MISS GIBBONS' ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for Girls, No. 111 West 44th st., re-opens Sept. 22.

INSTRUCTION.

COLUMBIA
NO. 333 4TH AV., BETWEEN 24TH AND 25TH STS.
GRAMMAR
112TH YEAR BEGINS MONDAY, SEPT. 20.
SCHOOL.
Principals { Dr. R. S. BACON, A. M., LL.D.
B. H. CAMPBELL, A. M.
Complete in all departments. Circulars containing full particulars at Putnam's and the school.

GRAND CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NO. 112 5TH AV., (between 16th and 17th sts.)
After the most successful close of the last term, the Director begs to inform his patrons and the public in general that the fall season of the GRAND CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC
WILL COMMENCE SEPT. 1, 1875.

Pupils should make application at once to secure proper classification.

The course of instruction will comprise all branches of vocal and instrumental music, musical compositions, and foreign languages.

The Rehearsals of the Amateur Orchestra, which were so favorably received last Winter, will be continued and also the lectures on musical science.

Soirées by the pupils of the Conservatory or lectures alternately every week.

The extensive library of the institute, containing over 15,000 works, is available to all pupils.

MLLE. ROSTAN'S
FRENCH, ENGLISH and GERMAN BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL for Young Ladies and Children,
REMOVED
to No. 1 EAST 41ST ST., corner 5TH AV., will REOPEN on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 29.

A THOROUGH ENGLISH COLLEGIATE COURSE with unsurpassed facilities for acquiring a PRACTICAL KNOWLEDGE of the FRENCH and other modern languages; HOME COMFORTS and HOME PRIVILEGES are the distinguishing features of this school.

Single rooms for those who apply in time.

The Musical Department is under the care of Prof. S. B. MILLS.

Mlle. ROSTAN will be home after Sept. 1.

FOR YOUNG LADIES BETWEEN FOURteen and eighteen; unsurpassed advantages of class study, under the best instructors, with free use of a rare library for reference, in a charming New-England home; unexceptionable references required. For circulars, address Box No. 84, Stockbridge, Mass.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
No. 252 Madison av., between 38th and 39th sts., reopens MONDAY, Sept. 6. School hours 9:30 A. M. to 2:30 P. M. The twenty-second annual circular contains the names of over twelve hundred pupils, present and past. Many of the latter are actively and prominently engaged in business or professional life, and are the references offered to the public. The circular (without the roll of pupils) is inserted in Trow's City Directory between pages 40 and 41.

MISS HAINES
AND
MLLE. DE JANON
will reopen their School for Young Ladies and Children on THURSDAY, Sept. 23; a separate class for boys on Oct. 1; a punctual attendance of their pupils is respectfully requested. Their Kindergarten, under the charge of Mme. and Miss KRIEGE, will reopen Oct. 4; training class for kindergartners Nov. 1. All applications to be made at No. 10 Gramercy park, New-York.

THE COLLEGIATE TRAINING SCHOOL, No. 182 5th av., between 22d and 23d sts., J. L. N. HUNT, A. M., Principal, reopens TUESDAY, Sept. 21, 1875; the most scholarly preparation for the Freshmen or Sophomore of Harvard, Yale, Columbia and Princeton, or for schools of technology; primary department; commercial course extensive and unique; more than fifteen hundred pupils in business life; specialties in classics and mathematics. Prospectus sent on application.

VAN NORMAN INSTITUTE, (FOUNDED 1857) No. 212 West 59th st., facing Central Park, New-York.—This English, Classical, French, and German Family and Day School for young ladies, with Kindergarten Department, will re-open on THURSDAY, Sept. 30, 1875. For full information send for catalogue. The principals will be at home after Sept. 8, 1875. D. C. VAN NORMAN, LL. D., Mrs. VEILLER VAN NORMAN, Principals.

SEABURY SEMINARY WILL COMMENCE its ninth successful year Sept. 20, 1875, at No. 125 West 42d st., near Reservoir Park. Three departments: Classical, for young ladies; Junior and Kindergarten, for boys and girls; German, French, and music by professors; no extras. References: William Buchanan, No. 61 Park av.; L. F. Thompson, No. 546 Madison av.; Right Rev. T. H. Vail. Apply to Principal, M. FROST, No. 125 West 42d st.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE.—SCHOLASTIC EXERcises will be resumed in this institution on MONDAY, the 4th day of October next. Candidates for admission will be received at the college, East 49th st. and Madison av., on FRIDAY, Oct. 1, at 9:30 o'clock A. M. Students of the regular classes who have conditions to fulfill, will present themselves on SATURDAY, Oct. 2, at the same hour.

F. A. P. BARNARD, LL. D., President.

D. S. EVERSON'S COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, corner 42d st. and 6th av., opposite Reservoir Park, reopens Sept. 23. "Short lessons thoroughly mastered." Refers to following patrons:
Rev. Dr. Howard Crosby, Rev. Dr. Thomas Gallaudet, Rev. Prof. R. D. Hitchcock, Rev. Dr. George L. Prentiss, Rev. Prof. H. B. Smith, Rev. Dr. Thomas S. Hastings, Rev. Dr. H. D. Ganse, Rev. Dr. Erskine N. White.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S
ENGLISH, FRENCH, and GERMAN BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL for young ladies and children, Nos. 6 and 8 East 53d st., (Central Park.)
The Twelfth School Year will begin Sept. 30, 1875.
A KINDERGARTEN will be opened Oct. 5.

MISS JAUDON'S
English, French, and German boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 32 East 31st st., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 23. Scholars in Kindergarten Department limited to eighteen.
Miss JAUDON will be home after Sept. 13.

GARDNER INSTITUTE,
No. 620 5th av., New-York,
Boarding and Day School for young ladies and misses, commences its eighteenth year Sept. 28, 1875.
Rev. Dr. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

THE MISSES PERINE,
No. 34 East 74th st., on Central Park, will reopen their boarding and day school for young ladies and little girls, Sept. 27.
Home pupils received from Monday until Friday.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH, English, and Primary School, at No. 1,214 Broadway, near 30th st., reopens WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15. Terms, from $100 to $300 per year. A few boarders at $500 additional. Scholars boarded until families come to town. Carpentry, Latin conversation, physical education. Circulars at Putnam's Book-store, corner of 23d st. and 4th av., and at the school.

MADAM C. MEARS,
ASSISTED BY MLLE. LOUISE SEE,
English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 222 Madison av., New-York.
Will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 22.

RUTGERS COLLEGE GRAMMAR SCHOOL, NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J.—College, business, scientific schools, boarders; send for circular. Rev. Abraham Thompson, A. M., Rector.

MRS. HARWOOD'S SELECT FAMILY SCHOOL for Young Ladies and Children at Red Bank, on the Shrewsbury; natural development carefully considered; superior instruction and pleasant home.

MR. CORNWALL'S
English, French, and Classical School for Boys, No. 1,267 Broadway will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 22.

GIRARD INSTITUTE, NO. 35 EAST 62D ST., near Central Park.—Select Day and Boarding School for boys. Pupils prepared for colleges and business.

MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S BOARDING AND Day School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 7 East 42d st., New York, will reopen Sept. 30.

WM. H. LEGGETT'S COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, No. 1,214 Broadway, one door below 30th st. Year begins Sept. 20.

MISS F. B. PRIEST WILL REOPEN HER school, No. 229 East 19th st., Wednesday, Sept. 22.

MADISON CLASSICAL INSTITUTE FOR Boys, Madison, N. J. JAS. SHIER, M. A., Principal.

NAZARETH HALL.—BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR boys, at Nazareth, Northampton County, Penn.

CIRCULARS of several GOOD SCHOOLS, FREE to parents, at Schermerhorn's Book-store, 14 Bond st.

CHERBULIEZ INSTITUTE, NO. 127 EAST 24th st., reopens on TUESDAY, Sept. 21.

LAW SCHOOLS.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL.—THE eighteenth annual term of this institution will commence at No. 8 Great Jones st., corner Great Jones st. and Lafayette place, in this City, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 6, and will continue until May 15, 1876. The course of study embraces two years. The degree of Bachelor of Laws will be conferred upon students who pursue the full course and pass the required examination. For catalogues, containing full information, address, at No. 8 Great Jones st., THEODORE W. DWIGHT, Professor of Municipal Law.

CITY OF NEW-YORK UNIVERSITY LAW SCHOOL—The annual session begins Oct. 4, 1875. The course is completed in two years. Students are admitted to advanced standing. A written as well as oral examination is invariably required of every candidate for a degree. For circulars, &c., apply to W. R. MARTIN, No. 141 Broadway, or D. R. JAQUES, Secretary, No. 25 Chambers st.

TEACHERS.

MRS. MITCHELL (DIPLOMEE, PARIS and Berlin) supplies families and schools with competent visiting or resident teachers, governesses, and tutors for all educational branches; information given of good schools, private classes, and professors of modern languages and music. Teachers' Bureau, No. 67 West 35th st.

"AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE."—A reliable educational agency of twenty years' successful experience is constantly introducing suitable teachers to families and schools of every grade. Explanatory circulars. J. H. SCHERMERHORN, A. M., Actuary, No. 14 Bond st.

GOVERNESS. — AS VISITING. — AN ENGLISH lady has hours disengaged; she instructs thoroughly in the English branches, French, drawing, and music; highest references. Address Tunbridge, Box No. 272 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

EDUCATIONAL ROOMS, NO. 737 BROADWAY.—Private teacher wanted for geometry; two boarding-schools wanted—one for boy, $250; the other for girl, $300 a year.

A LADY, TEACHING THE ENGLISH branches and French, wishes engagements as visiting governess; refers to an eminent clergyman of this City. Address Box No. 53, Canton, Mass.

WANTED—A TRAINED KINDERGARTEN teacher, to take charge of a Kindergarten department of a school in Brooklyn. Address B. B., Box No. 143 *Times* Office.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

ABYSSINIA..WED., Sept. 22|SCYTHIA....WED., Oct. 6
ALGERIA..WED., Sept. 29|*RUSSIA....WED., Oct. 13

Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.

Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at current rates. Freight and cabin office, No. 4 Bowling green. Steerage office, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building.) CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

GERMANIC..............SATURDAY, Sept. 18, at 7 A. M.
CELTIC..................SATURDAY, Sept. 25, at 2 P. M.
ADRIATIC..............SATURDAY, Oct. 2, at 6:30 A. M.
BALTIC.................SATURDAY, Oct. 9, at 12:30 P. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers, the fastest in the trade, are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, staterooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships where the noise and motion are least, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon, $60, $80, and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York. R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(Via Queenstown,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.
TUESDAY.

Leaving Pier No. 46 North River as follows:

DAKOTA..........................Sept. 21, at 10 A. M.
WISCONSIN....................Sept. 28, at 3 P. M.
WYOMING.........................Oct. 5, at 9 A. M.
IDAHO..............................Oct. 12, at 3 P. M.
MONTANA.........................Oct. 19, at 8 A. M.
NEVADA............................Oct. 26, at 3 P. M.

For steerage and intermediate tickets, at current rates, apply at No. 29 Broadway. For cabin passage, at $80 or $65, gold, (according to stateroom,) apply at No. 63 Wall st.

WILLIAMS & GUION.

NATIONAL LINE.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.
FOR LONDON DIRECT.

GREECE....................THURSDAY, Sept. 23, 11 A. M.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

The Queen, Sept. 18, 7 A.M. |Helvetia, Oct. 2, 7 A. M.
Spain, Sept. 25, 2 P. M. |England, Oct. 9, 12 M.

Cabin passage, $60 and $70, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced price. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent (being more southerly than any other,) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

AMERIQUE, Pouzolz...............Saturday, Sept. 18
*PEREIRE, Danre......................Saturday, Oct. 2
*VILLE DE PARIS, Lachesnez.........Saturday, Oct. 16

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,) first cabin, $120 and $110, according to accommodation. Second cabin, $72; third, $40. Return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage, $26, with superior accommodation, including all necessaries without extra charge. Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers. GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, 55 Broadway.

STEAMER AMERIQUE, FOR HAVRE, WILL leave Pier No. 50 North River, foot of Morton st., on SATURDAY, Sept. 18, at 7:30 o'clock. Passengers are requested to be on board at 6:30 o'clock. GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These first-class full-powered steamers will sail from Company's Pier, No. 36 North River, as follows:

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.......Wednesday, Sept. 22
STATE OF INDIANA................Wednesday, Sept. 29
STATE OF VIRGINIA...............Wednesday, Oct. 6

And every Wednesday thereafter. First cabin, $60, $70, and $80; return tickets, $120. Second cabin, $45; return tickets, $80. Steerage at lowest rates.

Apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

Steerage office, No. 45 Broadway.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO JAMAICA, HAYTI, COLOMBIA, and ASPINWALL, and to PANAMA and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall.) First-class, full-powered iron-screw steamers, from Pier No. 51 North River:

FOR JAMAICA, COLOMBIA, ASPINWALL, and to PANAMA and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall:)
ALPS..Sept. 8.
FOR JAMAICA and HAYTI:
ATLAS..Sept. 25.
FOR PORT-AU-PRINCE, SAVANILLA, ASPINWALL, and to PANAMA and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall:)
ETNA..Sept. 29.

Superior first-class passenger accommodation.

PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents, No. 56 Wall st.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.

Company's Pier, foot of 2d st., Hoboken.

HERMANN..Wed., Sept. 15 | ODER....Sat., Sept. 25
RHEIN.......Sat., Sept. 18 | SALIER....Wed., Sept. 29

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN:

First cabin..................................$100 gold.
Second cabin..................................60 gold.
Steerage......................................30 currency.

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $32 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling green.

INMAN LINE.—FIXED SOUTHERLY COURSE.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF CHESTER.........Saturday, Sept. 18, at 7 A. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL.....Saturday, Sept. 25, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF BERLIN..........Saturday, Oct. 2, at 7 A. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND.......Saturday, Oct. 9, at noon
CITY OF BRUSSELS.......Saturday, Oct. 16, at 3 P. M.

and each succeeding Saturday from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

CABIN.........................$60, $80 and $100, Gold
STEERAGE...................................$28, Currency

Drafts issued at low rates.

For cabin passage and general business apply at the company's office, No. 15 Broadway.

For Steerage passage at No. 33 Broadway, or Pier No. 45 North River. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Sept. 18, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

CITY OF SAN ANTONIO, Capt. PENNINGTON, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 22, from Pier No. 12 North River, at 3 P.M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, Sept. 25, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

CLEOPATRA, Capt. BUCKLEY, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 29, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Superior accommodation for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.

GEORGE YONGE, Agent,
Central Railroad of Georgia,
No. 409 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. LINE.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, AND CHINA.
Sailing from Pier No. 42 North River,
For Aspinwall.

ACAPULCO..................THURSDAY, Sept. 30, 12 M. touching at all Central American and Pacific ports.

EXCURSION TICKETS
TO THE CHILIAN EXPOSITION AND RETURN,
Good till March, 1876, $351, gold.
Outward, only $221, gold.

From San Francisco for Japan and China.

CITY OF TOKIO....................................Oct. 1

TO SAN FRANCISCO DIRECT, VIA STRAITS OF MAGELLAN.

The Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company will dispatch their new and elegant steam-ship CITY OF SAN FRANCISCO on or about SATURDAY, Sept. 18, 1875, for above-named destination. Cabin fare, $300 currency.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO FOR AUSTRALIA and NEW-ZEALAND, via HONOLULU, SANDWICH ISLANDS, steam-ship VASCO DE GAMA, Oct. 9.

For freight or passage apply at Pier No. 42 North River. H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE

FOR JAMAICA AND SAVANILLA.
Steam-ship HENRY CHAUNCEY
will sail for above-named ports
SATURDAY, Sept. 25, at 12 M.

For freight or passage at GREATLY REDUCED RATES, apply at Company's office, on pier foot of Canal st., North River. H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

WEEKLY FLORIDA LINE.

For Port Royal, S. C.; Fernandina, Fla.; Brunswick, Ga., the favorite and well-known steamer HUNTSVILLE, Chester, Master, having superior accommodations for passengers, will sail THURSDAY, Sept. 16, from Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M., for above ports, making connections with all points South and South-west, via Port Royal, the Florida and Brunswick Railroads.

First-class passage to Fernandina...............$20 00
First-class passage to Jacksonville...............22 50
First-class passage to Augusta......................20 00
First-class to Albany.......................................20 00

Through tickets issued to all points South and South-west.

For freight or passage, apply to HERM. GELPCKE, No. 5 William st.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 4 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

SHIPPING.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, and the SOUTH and SOUTH-WEST, SAILING SEMI-WEEKLY AT 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River.

CHAMPION..................................Saturday, Sept. 18
GULF STREAM.........................Wednesday, Sept. 22

Superior accommodations for passengers.

☞ Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,)
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.
BENTLEY D. HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway.

N. B.—Freights given dispatch by extra steamers as required.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.

Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

CITY OF NEW-YORK........................Thursday, Sept. 23
CITY OF MERIDA.................................Tuesday, Oct. 5
CITY OF VERA CRUZ...........................Thursday, Oct. 7

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS,
Calling at HAVANA, PROGRESO, CAMPEACHY, TUSPAN, and TAMPICO.

CITY OF MERIDA.................................Tuesday, Oct. 5

For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

Steamers will leave New-Orleans Oct. 9 and Oct. 30 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

WILSON'S LINE FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HULL.

To be dispatched from Pier No. 44 East River:

OTHELLO..........Oct. 2|COLOMBO..........Oct. 30
HINDOO............Oct. 16|NAVARINO..........Nov. 13

First cabin, $70, currency; second cabin, $45, currency; excursion tickets on very favorable terms. Through tickets issued to Continental and Baltic ports. Apply for full particulars to CHARLES L. WRIGHT & CO., No. 56 South st.

ANCHOR LINE. CARRYING U. S. MAIL.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

UTOPIA..........Sails SATURDAY, Sept. 18, 7 A. M.
ETHIOPIA........Sails SATURDAY, Sept. 25, 2 P. M.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR LONDONDERRY.

Cabin passage, $65, $75, and $80, currency. Intermediate and Steerage at lowest rates. Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green. HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French mail steam-ships for MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.

The splendid steam-ship ONTARIO, Capt. GEORGE B. SLOCUM, will sail from PIER NO. 43 NORTH RIVER, on THURSDAY, Sept. 23, at 3 o'clock P. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.

First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210, and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three-quarters of above rates. Freights greatly reduced.

Direct communication to St. Croix, via St. Thomas.

Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling Green.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:

COLUMBUS..................................TUESDAY, Sept. 21
CRESCENT CITY.........................THURSDAY, Sept. 30

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green; McKELLER, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

RAILROADS.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW JERSEY,

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and freight station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing May 31, 1875.—Leave New-York as follows: 5:30 A. M.—News Train for Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Tamanend, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.

6:15 A. M.—Way train for Somerville and Flemington.

7:45 A. M.—Way train for Easton, connects at junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9:15 A. M.—MORNING EXPRESS, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Easton, connects at Phillipsburg, for Belvidere.

12:45 P. M.—EXPRESS for Flemington, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:45 P. M.—EXPRESS for Easton, Belvidere, Bath, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, and Scranton.

3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

4:00 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

5:00 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

5:15 P. M.—For Plainfield.

5:30 P. M.—EVENING EXPRESS, daily, for Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, and Harrisburg.

6:00 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

6:30 P. M.—For Plainfield.

7:00 P. M.—For Somerville.

8:30 P. M.—For Easton.

9:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12:00 P. M.—For Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 5:30, 6:15, 6:40, 7:00, 7:30, 7:45, 8:00, 8:45, 9:15, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15, A. M.; 12:00 M.; 12:45, 1:00, 1:45, 2:30, 2:45, 3:00, 3:30, 3:45, 4:00, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5:00, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6:00, 6:10, 6:30, 7:00, 7:30, 8:15, 8:30, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15, 12:00 P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Supt. and Eng.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

NEW STEAM RAILROAD TO PROSPECT PARK FAIR GROUNDS AND CONEY ISLAND.

PROSPECT PARK AND CONEY ISLAND RAILROAD, CONEY ISLAND DIVISION.
CHANGE OF TIME.

On and after MONDAY, Sept. 6, 1875, trains will leave the depot at Green-Wood (9th av. and 20th st.) as follows:

6:30, 7:30, 8:35, 9:45, 10:55 A. M.; 12:05, 1:15, 1:50, 2:25, 3, 3:35, 4:10, 4:45, 5:20, 5:55, 6:30, 7:05, 7:40, 8:15, and 9 P. M.

LEAVE CONEY ISLAND.

7, 8, 9:10, 10:20, 11:30 A. M.; 12:40, 1:50, 2:25, 3, 3:35, 4:10, 4:45, 5:20, 5:55, 6:30, 7:05, 7:40, 8:15, 9, and 9:40 P. M.

On SATURDAYS and SUNDAYS extra trains will leave Green-Wood at 11:30 A. M. and 12:40 P. M., returning from Coney Island at 12:05 and 1:15 P. M.

SUNDAYS first train leaves Green-Wood at 8:35 A. M.

The horse cars of the Brooklyn division, known as the Vanderbilt Avenue Line, starting from the Fulton Ferry, and passing the Catharine Ferry, Navy-yard, and Prospect Park, (main entrance,) crossing all lines of city cars, connect with all trains. Horse cars from Hamilton Avenue Ferry also connect at 15th st. and 9th av.

R. SCHERMERHORN,
Engineer and Superintendent.

Stages for Sheepshead Bay will connect with trains at Sim Hoagland's, Gravesend.

NEW-YORK AND LONG BRANCH RAILROAD.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.
ALL RAIL LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, LONG BRANCH, AND OCEAN GROVE.
Passenger station foot of Liberty st., North River.
Commencing WEDNESDAY, Aug. 25, 1875.

FIVE TRAINS EACH WAY DAILY, except Sunday, passing through Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, South Amboy, Matawan, Middletown, and Red Bank.

Leave New-York for Long Branch at 7:30, 9:15, 11:45 A. M., 3:45, 5 P. M. For South Amboy at 6 P. M.

Leave New-York for Ocean Grove at 9:15 A. M., 3:45 P. M.

For Ocean Beach at 9:15 A. M., 3:45 P. M.

RETURNING.

Leave Ocean Beach at 7:45 A. M., 2:55 P. M.
Leave Ocean Grove at 7:52 A. M., 3:02, 5:10 P. M.
Leave Long Branch at 7, 8:15, 11:35 A. M., 3:25, 5:35 P. M. Leave South Amboy at 6:55, 7:50, 9 A. M., 12:25, 4:10, 6:25 P. M.

Stages to and from KEYPORT connect at Matawan Station with all trains.

H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.
R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT, AUGUST 8, 1875.

Trains leave depots foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts. at

7 A. M., through to Elmira, connecting with trains for Hazleton, Beaver Meadow, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Mount Carmel, and points in Hazleton and Mahanoy coal regions; also makes close connections for Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, &c.

1 P. M., for Tunkhannock, connecting with trains for Hazleton, Mahanoy City, Reading, Pottsville, and Harrisburg.

4 P. M., for Mauch Chunk, stopping at all stations.

6:30 P. M., Night Express, daily, for all principal stations, connecting with trains for Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman's sleeping coaches attached.

ROBERT H. SAYRE,
Superintendent and Engineer.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After Sept. 15, 1875, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester. Also Montreal, via Manchester, Vt.

10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls, arriving at Niagara Falls 1:45 A. M.

11:00 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans, arriving at Montreal 8:50 A. M.

6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Watertown and Canandaigua.

8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Albany and Troy. Way trains as per local Time Table.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Autumn Arrangement of through trains, September, 1875. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d st. see note below.)

9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo and sleeping coaches to Cincinnati and Detroit.

10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.

7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, Detroit, and Chicago without change.

7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.

Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains, see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots.

JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After June 28, 1875, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1:00 and 4:40 and 5:40 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3:15 and 4:40 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; For Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M., (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 10 P. M., (10 P. M. on Sundays.)

Way trains as per local time tables.

J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, Vice President, New-York.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport and Lock Haven, (via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Division, connecting at Philadelphia,) 9:30 A. M. For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Palace Cars daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington, 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:40 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7, 7:30, 8:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 4:50, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 8 A. M., 4:50, 5, 6, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:10, 3:40, 4, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 8 A. M., 5:20, 6, 6:30, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:10, 3:40, 4, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 8 A. M., 5:20, 6, 6:30, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:10, 3:40, 4, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 8 A. M., 5:20, 6:30 and 7 P. M.

For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:50, and 6 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:10, 5:20, 6:10, 7 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 8 A. M. and 6 and 7 P. M.

For East Millstone, 12 noon, 3 and 5:20 P. M.

For Kingston and Rocky Hill, 8:40 A. M. and 4:10 P. M.

For Princeton, 7, 8:40 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4:10, and 7 P. M.

For Lambertville, 9:30 A. M., 2, 4:10 and 5 P. M.

For Flemington, Phillipsburg, and Belvidere, 9:30 A. M., and 2 P. M.

For Mercer and Somerset Branch, 3 P. M.

For Trenton, Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7:30 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4, 5, and 7 P. M.

For Freehold, 7:30 A. M., 2 and 4:10 P. M.

For Farmingdale and Squan, 7:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Hightstown, Pemberton, and Camden, via Perth Amboy, 2:30 P. M., and via Monmouth Junction, 4:10 P. M.

For Hightstown and Pemberton, 6 A. M. via Perth Amboy, and 7:30 A. M. via Monmouth Junction.

Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:55 and 10:30 A. M. and 9:20 P. M., daily; 10:15 A. M. and 6:50 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:15, 5:15, and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:20 A. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 10:15, 11:20, 11:54 A. M., 2:15, 4:15, 5:15, 6:10, 6:50, 8:44, 9:20, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 10:15, 11:54 A. M., 6:50, 9:20, and 10:27 11:15 P. M.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts.; No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager.
D. M. BOYD, JR., General Passenger Agent.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:20 and 8:20 P. M. THEODORE WARREN, Supt.

STEAMBOATS.

FALL RIVER LINE FOR BOSTON,

VIA NEWPORT AND FALL RIVER.

Daily (SUNDAYS excepted) at 5 P. M., from Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray st.

THE WORLD-RENOWNED STEAMERS
BRISTOL AND PROVIDENCE.
HALL'S CELEBRATED BANDS ENGAGED FOR THE SEASON.

Tickets and state-rooms secured at principal hotels and ticket offices and on the pier.

BORDEN & LOVELL, Agents, New-York.
GEO. L. CONNOR, General Passenger Agent.

PROVIDENCE & STONINGTON STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Consolidation of STONINGTON Line and PROVIDENCE Line between NEW-YORK and BOSTON.

STONINGTON LINE

For Providence, Newport, and Boston.

The elegant Steamers RHODE ISLAND, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, and NARRAGANSETT, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, leave Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay st., at 5 P. M.

Through tickets to all principal points in New-England and the Provinces may be obtained at Railroad Depots and Hotel Ticket Offices. State-rooms may be secured in advance at the Offices of Westcott Express Company and No. 319 Broadway.

PROVIDENCE LINE,

Via Providence Direct.

The staunch and powerful Steam-ships ELECTRA, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays; and GALATEA, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, leave Pier No. 27 North River, foot of Robinson st., at 5 P. M. Direct route for Worcester and all Northern points via Worcester.

Freight via either line taken at lowest rates.

D. S. BABCOCK, President.
L. W. FILKINS, General Passenger Agent.

ALBANY, SARATOGA, AND MONTREAL EXCURSIONS,

VIA PEOPLE'S LINE OF STEAM-BOATS, leaving Pier No. 41 North River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 6 P. M.

On and after Sept. 1, tickets to Montreal and return for $11 50; to Saratoga and return for $5; and to Albany and return for $3, good for thirty days. Can be obtained at the office of said steam-boats, Pier No. 41, foot of Canal st.

SEA BIRD,

Capt. H. B. PARKER, for Red Bank and intermediate stations, Pier No. 35 North River, foot of Franklin st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Tuesday, 14th..	3:00 P. M.	Tuesday, 14th..	7:00 A. M.
Wed'day, 15th..	3:00 P. M.	Wed'day, 15th..	7:00 A. M.
Thursday, 16th..	3:30 P. M.	Thursday, 16th.	7:00 A. M.
Saturday, 18th..	9:30 A. M.	Friday, 17th....	8:00 A. M.
Tuesday, 21st..	8:30 A. M.	Monday, 19th....	8:00 A. M.
Wed'day, 22d...	9:00 A. M.	Tuesday, 21st..	12:30 P. M.

ALBANY AND TROY BY DAYLIGHT.—DAY BOATS C. VIBBARD AND DANIEL DREW leave Vestry st., Pier No. 39 North River, daily (Sundays excepted) at 8:35, and 24th st. at 9 A. M., landing at West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill, and Hudson. TICKETS ON SALE FOR POINTS NORTH AND WEST. Trip tickets to West Point, Cornwall, and Newburg, returning same day, $1. Special trains to and from Saratoga: To Saratoga, $3 20; Round Trip, $5 40.

LLOYD'S DOCK, OYSTER BAY, LAURELTON, AND JONES' DOCK.—The steamer SAPPHO, Capt. Jay L. Clark, will leave New-York daily, (Sundays excepted,) for all the above places, from Pier No. 27 East River, upper side Peck slip, at 3 P. M., and foot 33d st., East River, at 3:15 P. M. Returning to New-York, from Jones' Dock, at 6:15 A. M.; Laurelton, 6:20 A. M.; Oyster Bay, 7 A. M.; Lloyd's Dock, 7:15 A. M.

Fare, all landings, 60 cents.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, WHITE MOUNTAINS, MONTREAL, AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.—Steamer leaves Peck Slip daily (Sunday excepted) at 3 P. M.; 23d st., East River, 3:15 P. M., connecting with special train at New-Haven. Night boat leaves Peck Slip at 11 o'clock. Tickets sold and baggage checked at No. 944 Broadway, New-York, and No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn.

OPPOSITION CATSKILL LINE.

STEAMERS
ANDREW HARDER, Capt. I. H. Pentz,
J. B. SCHUYLER, Capt. C. D. Hancox,
Leave Franklin st., Pier No. 35 North River, every day, (Sundays excepted,) at 6 P. M.

CITIZENS' LINE STEAM-BOATS FOR TROY, connecting with all railway lines North and West. Elegant steam-boats leave daily, Saturday excepted, at 6 P. M. from Pier No. 49, North River, foot of Leroy st. Through tickets sold over all connecting lines. JOSEPH CORNELL, Superintendent.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON, LANDING at Highland Falls, (near West Point,) Cornwall, Newburg, Marlborough, Milton, Highland, (New-Paltz,) and Esopus, the steam-boat THOMAS CORNELL, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, leaving Harrison st., Pier No. 34 North River, at 4 P. M.

CATSKILL.—BOATS UP THE CREEK.—NEW CHAMPION and WALTER BRETT daily (Sunday excepted) from Canal st. at 6 P. M. Fare 50 cents. Connecting with Churchill's line of stages for Cairo, Durham, Windham, and all points west.

FOR WEST POINT, NEWBURG, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT, KINGSTON, COZZENS, CORNWALL, MILTON, NEW-HAMBURG, AND (MARLBORO' by ferry.) THE MARY POWELL leaves Vestry st., Pier No. 39, N. R., daily (Sundays excepted) at 3:30 P. M.

FOR GREENWICH AND NORWALK.—THE favorite steam-boat NELLY WHITE leaves every week day at 3:30 P. M., from Market st., Pier No. 37, and foot of 33d st. at 3:45. Leaves Norwalk at 6:50 and Greenwich at 8 A. M. Fare, 50 cents.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 11:30 A. M.

SUMMER RESORTS.

SUMMER BOARD.—AT THE SOUTH ORANGE Mountain House, one hour from City, on Morris and Essex Railroad, five minutes from depot; house thoroughly renovated and newly furnished; pure mountain air; picturesque drives; all the luxuries of country life; fine stabling; terms moderate. Apply to or address PROPRIETOR, South Orange, N. J.

AT WOODSIDE HOUSE, MORRISTOWN, N. J.—First-class board and very desirable accommodations can be secured for the season or more permanently, by a few families wishing a quiet, genteel place; location unsurpassed for healthfulness and rural beauty. CHAS. G. HAZELTINE, Proprietor.

BOARD AT GLEN RIDGE, CORNWALL, N. Y.—House open until Nov. 1. JAMES G. ROE.

AUCTION SALES.

GEO. W. KEELER, Auctioneer.
ART GALLERY,
No. 58 Liberty st., corner Nassau st.

By order of G. GIOVANNOSI, of Florence, Italy, I will sell to the highest bidder, a large and valuable collection of CARARA and FLORENTINE MARBLE VASES, STATUARY, FIGURES; large, red antique REVOLVING COLUMNS, &c., On THURSDAY, FRIDAY, and SATURDAY, Sept. 16, 17, and 18,
AT 11 O'CLOCK EACH DAY.

RESTAURANTS.

N. CLARK'S RESTAURANT,
corner Broadway and 13th st.
Regular table d'hote from 5 to 7 P. M.
Including wine, $1.
Everything of the best.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET TO PRIVATE FAMILIES.—Four floors in No. 63 Madison avenue; five, six, or more rooms can be had on each floor; also rooms for single gentlemen from $5 to $8 per week; house is clean and in good order; references exchanged. Apply to Mrs. McDERMOTT, in the house.

AN ELEGANT SUITE OF ROOMS ON SECOND floor, with back parlor on first floor; private table if desired; for family of adults; no other boarders; location near Windsor; references exchanged. Address Owner, Box No. 319 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WEST 45TH ST.—A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY, occupying their own house, will let two or three furnished front rooms, one a large double room, to gentlemen, without board; references required. Address J. E. H., Box No. 323 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

FURNISHED ROOM—TO LET WITHOUT BOARD, a large handsome room; second floor, front, in private brown-stone house No. 321 East 17th st., opposite Stuyvesant Park, to gentlemen only; breakfast if desired; no other boarders; references required.

ELEGANT BOARDING ACCOMMODATIONS in best houses; floors with private table and suites for families; particulars free. HANKINS' BOARDING DIRECTORY, No. 28 West 29th st., corner Broadway. Open evenings.

FIFTH AV., NO. 206, OPPOSITE MADISON SQUARE—Elegant rooms, handsomely furnished, second story, fronting Broadway; third story fronting 5th av.; with or without private table; references exchanged.

A PRIVATE FAMILY HAVE TWO NICELY-FURNISHED rooms to let on second floor, without board, to gentlemen; will be let together or separate; convenient to 8th av., Bleecker st., and Elevated Railroads. Apply at No. 61 Jane st.

TO LET—WITHOUT BOARD, TO A SINGLE GENTLEMAN, a very pleasant, well-furnished room, with gas and privilege of bath; private family; No. 115 East 10th st. Apply to WILLIAM HORTON, No. 198 Chatham square.

NO. 13 PARK AV., BETWEEN 34TH AND 35TH STS.—Handsomely-furnished, large second-story front room, with alcove, for gentlemen or gentleman and wife, also one or two other rooms for gentlemen, with board; references.

NO. 330 WEST 33D ST.—ONE BLOCK FROM Elevated Railroad station; a private family offer choice of handsomely and newly furnished rooms, with breakfast, if desired; house has all modern improvements; references exchanged.

TO LET, WITH BOARD, NO. 275 MADISON AV., two floors of six rooms each; house newly painted and elegantly furnished; private table if desired; pleasant rooms for gentlemen; references.

SECOND DOOR EAST FROM BROADWAY, NO. 175 WEST 45TH ST.—Second floor to let, with board, en suite or singly; private table if desired; references exchanged; house and table first class.

NO. 19 EAST 46TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV. and the Windsor.—Pleasant rooms, with board, with appointments of private family; references exchanged.

NO. 115 WEST 38TH ST.—A PRIVATE FAMILY will let, with first-class board, two large connecting rooms on second floor; terms moderate; persons wishing a home preferred; also, hall bedroom.

NO. 9 EAST 22D ST.—HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED large room, with grate fire, top floor; also hall room, second floor, with hot and cold water, for gentlemen; fine restaurant second door; references.

NO. 36 EAST 22D ST.—LARGE HANDSOMELY furnished rooms to let, with first-class board, to gentlemen and wives; also, single rooms for gentlemen. References exchanged.

TO LET—AT NO. 134 LEXINGTON AV., FURNISHED rooms, without board; house newly painted and repaired; furniture all new; everything very desireable; references exchanged.

NO. 227 EAST 12TH ST., BETWEEN 2D AND 3D AVS.—Nicely furnished single and double rooms, with excellent board, in a French family. References required.

NO. 19 5TH AV.—CONNECTED WITH THE Brevoort Hotel by passage way; handsomely-furnished parlor and bedroom, third floor; reference required.

NO. 25 WEST 26TH ST.—HANDSOME ROOMS beautifully furnished, to gentlemen or families, with or without board; location central; five doors from Broadway, near St. James Hotel.

ROOMS, EN SUITE AND SINGLE, WITH first-class table and location; references given and required. Inquire at No. 45 East 20th st., between Broadway and 4th av.

NO. 29 WEST 32D ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—Handsomely-furnished suites and single rooms to rent, with first-class board, to families and single gentlemen; references given and required.

SEVENTEENTH ST., NO. 61 WEST, NEAR 5TH AV.—A suite of rooms, second floor; also single room, to rent, with board, for adults desiring a refined home.

NOS. 51 AND 53 WEST 25TH ST., NEAR MADISON SQUARE—Two elegant suites of rooms, with private table, bath-room, large closets; also other rooms; table and house strictly first-class.

THIRTY-FOURTH ST., NO. 158 EAST.—Entire second floor, handsomely furnished; also, large and hall room on third floor, with unexceptionable board; family private.

ONE OR TWO ROOMS, WITH SMALL FAMILY, to a gentleman and wife, or gentleman, with board; references required. Inquire of Mr. HENRY, No. 171 10th st.

NO. 20 WEST 16TH ST.—BOARD; A VERY desirable second floor, with private table, together or separate; also suite of rooms on third floor; also hall room.

AN ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED SECOND floor, four rooms and bath, to let, with private table; no other boarders taken; references exchanged. No. 54 West 23d st.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET LARGE and small sunny front rooms; also back room, separately or together; table first-class; references exchanged. Apply at No. 280 4th av.

NO. 24 WEST 30TH ST.—PARLOR AND BEDROOM, also single rooms, suitable for families or gentlemen, with board.

NO. 50 WEST 19TH ST.—HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED large rooms, second and third floors, for families or single gentlemen; strictly first-class board.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL RENT ROOMS on second floor, in suite or singly, with first-class board; location very convenient. No. 358 West 23d st.

BOARDERS WANTED.—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED rooms; superior table, at Mrs. N. DAVIS', No. 211 West 44th st.

ADJOINING GRAND HOTEL.—SUPERIOR accommodations, with or without private table; reference exchanged. No. 36 West 31st st.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ROOMS, EN suite or singly, to let, with board, at No. 68 West 39th st., between 5th and 6th avs.

MRS. WILLIAMS, NO. 260 4TH AV., IS offering handsome and desirable suites of apartments, with private table.

LARGE, HANDSOME ROOMS AND FIRST-class table can be had at No. 155 Madison av. for families or single gentlemen. Prices moderate.

NO. 17 EAST 37TH ST.—PLEASANT ROOMS to rent, en suite or singly, with board; references exchanged.

NO. 17 WEST 37TH ST.—SUITE OF ROOMS to let, with board, third floor; room on fourth floor; best references given and required.

FIFTH AV., NO. 297, NEAR 31ST ST.—Large, elegant apartments, en suite, with private table. References exchanged.

FIFTH AV.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS to rent, with board, for families or gentlemen. Private table, if desired; at No. 1 East 17th st.

BOARD.—THREE ROOMS ON PARLOR FLOOR TO let, with board, at No. 128 East 23d st.; also room for single gentleman.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ROOMS TO rent, with board; references exchanged. Apply at No. 118 West 45th st.

A FEW ELEGANT ROOMS, EN SUITE OR singly, with or without private table, No. 23 West 30th st.

NEXT TO GRAND HOTEL.—ELEGANT ACCOMMODATIONS, with or without board; reference exchanged. No. 36 West 31st st.

NO. 28 WEST 12TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV., with board, handsomely furnished rooms, en suite or singly; house and table first class.

FIFTH AV., NO. 291.—TWO NEW AND HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED suites of rooms, with private table and comforts of a refined home.

BROOKLYN BOARD—NO. 272 HENRY ST., BETWEEN State and Joralemon sts.; pleasant rooms, large and small; references exchanged.

NO. 138 MADISON AV.—A SUITE OF ROOMS elegantly furnished, with private table and attendance; house first-class in every appointment.

NO. 35 WEST 10th ST.—FURNISHED—SECOND floor, wholly or partly, to let, to gentlemen, with all conveniences.

FIFTH AV., NO. 347.—VERY DESIRABLE rooms, with first-class table; unexceptionable references given and required.

NO. 250 MADISON AV.—TWO FINE SUITES OF rooms to let, with private table; house first class.

BOARD WANTED.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, ROOMS on second floor of first-class house, with board; must be between 4th and 6th avs., and 20th and 45th sts. Address, stating price, WILLIAMS, Post Office Box No. 2,561, New-York.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, WIFE, AND child, board with a private family; second or third floor, unfurnished, except carpets; house must be in first-class locality. Address, with terms, H., Box No. 5,091 New-York Post Office.

A YOUNG GENTLEMAN AND WIFE WOULD like to secure the second floor, with board, in a house near 50th st., 4th and 6th avs., in a private family, who wish to reduce expenses. Address MERCHANT, Box No. 847 Post Office, New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD.

IN ASTORIA.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR two gentlemen, can obtain good board for the Fall and Winter in a small private family; location very desirable; highest references required. Address A. M. G., Box No. 77 Post Office, Astoria.

AMUSEMENTS.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,

23d st. and 4th av.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE AUTUMN AND WINTER.

READING-ROOM supplied with 350 papers and magazines—American, English, French, German, Scotch, Irish, Welsh, Dutch, Italian, and Spanish.

LIBRARY, containing over ten thousand volumes, open day and evening.

CLASSES in French and German three evenings each week, alternately. WRITING three evenings each week, alternating with book-keeping. SPANISH two evenings each week. VOCAL MUSIC one evening each week.

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SOCIAL RECEPTIONS once a month, including a reading, concert of music or exhibition.

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GYMNASIUM.

BOWLING-ALLEY and BATHS open day and evening.

Full annual ticket, costing $5, admits the holder to all the above privileges. Members using gymnasium will require to rent a box—$2 50 additional. Ticket also admits the member to the course of thirteen lectures and monthly receptions, accompanied by a lady.

All young men of good moral character, on recommendation from employer or other responsible person, are eligible to membership.

Classes will commence Oct 1. Those who wish to join them should procure tickets before that date.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

KIRALFY BROTHERS..................Lessees and Managers

EVERY BODY GOES TO SEE

AROUND
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THE
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WORLD.

EVERY NIGHT AT 7:45. SATURDAY MATINEE.

BOX OFFICE OPEN FROM 8 TO 10.

GILMORE'S CONCERT GARDEN,

(Late Hippodrome.)

P. S. GILMORE..Conductor
THE MOST MAGNIFICENT GARDEN IN THE WORLD.
CONCERT EVERY NIGHT AT 8 O'CLOCK.
GILMORE'S BAND OF 100 PERFORMERS.
THE GREATEST LIVING CORNETIST,
MR. J. LEVY,
TAGLIAPIETRA, the great baritone,
And Mme. CARRIE BROOKS GULAGER,
The favorite Prima Donna.

FLORAL DISPLAY

BY THE
AMERICAN INSTITUTE,
2d and 3d avs., 63d and 64th sts.
UNUSUALLY ATTRACTIVE AND ELEGANT.

See other advertisements.

NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,

No. 5 East 14th st., near 5th av., next to Delmonico's.
BROOKLYN BRANCH.
Nos. 102, 104 and 106 Court st., near State.

This celebrated music school now open day and evening. Subscription-books open daily from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS
16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
NEW-YORK CITY
AND BROOKLYN BONDS.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
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Bankers,
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U.S. Government Bonds of all issues and denominations bought and sold direct at current market rates, in large or small amounts, to suit all classes of investors and institutions, and for immediate delivery; and all business connected with investments in Government Bonds, transfers of Registered Certificates, exchange of Coupon Bonds for Registered, collection of interest, &c., attended to on favorable terms.

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We draw on—
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JAMES T. BATES & CO.,

BANKERS,
PLACE BEL AIR, GENEVA.

Travelers will find our correspondents centrally located, and can obtain from them drafts on all other Cities and Countries.

LOAN FOR $473,000

FOR THE
DEFICIENCY IN THE SINKING FUND,
UNDER
SECTION 3, ARTICLE 7 OF THE CONSTITUTION.

The Commissioners of the Canal Fund, by virtue of the act entitled: "An act to provide means to support the Government," passed April 12, 1855, and in accordance with section 3 of article 7 of the Constitution, hereby give notice that sealed proposals will be received at the Canal Department until the 29th day of September, inst., at 12 o'clock noon of that day, for a loan of FOUR HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-THREE THOUSAND DOLLARS,

For which Transferable Certificates of stock, PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD, Registered, will be issued in the name of the people of the State of New-York, on the credit of the Sinking Fund, under section 3 article 7 of the Constitution, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, on the 1st days of April and October in each year, and the principal reimbursable on the 1st day of October, 1893.

It is to be understood that the Commissioners are to be at liberty to accept or reject any or all proposals if the offers are not such as in their opinion are advantageous to the interests of the State.

The proposals may be for the whole, or any part of said loan not less than $50,000.

All proposals to be sealed up and indorsed "Loan for the Sinking Fund," and inclosed in an envelope directed to the Auditor of the Canal Department, Albany, N. Y.

The money will be required to be paid in gold coin on the acceptance of the proposal, or by the 30th day of September, inst.

Payments to be made by depositing the same to the credit of the "Treasurer of the State of New-York, on account of the Canal Fund," in the Bank of the Manhattan Company, New-York.

Interest on the loan will commence on the 1st day of October next, and be payable semi-annually on the 1st days of April and October, at the Bank of the Manhattan Company, in the City of New-York.

Dated Canal Department, Albany, Sept. 13, 1875.

By order of the board,
WM. DORSHEIMER,
Lieutenant Governor, Chairman.
FRANCIS S. THAYER, Auditor, Secretary.

CHASE & ATKINS,

BANKERS AND BROKERS
NO. 18 BROAD STREET, NEW-YORK.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS SUBJECT TO DRAFT AT SIGHT.

GOLD; GOVERNMENT, STATE, MUNICIPAL, AND RAILROAD SECURITIES BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO.,

BANKERS,
No. 21 Broad st., New-York,
Issue Letters of Credit for Travelers,

PAYABLE IN ANY PART OF EUROPE, ASIA, AFRICA, AUSTRALIA, AND AMERICA.

DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND MAKE TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS OF MONEY ON EUROPE AND CALIFORNIA.

ROBERT WINTHROP & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 18 WALL ST.,

execute orders for STOCKS, BONDS, and GOLD, allow interest on DEPOSITS, and transact a general Banking and Brokerage business.

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY'S Seven Per Cent. convertible Sinking Fund Bonds, having twenty-five years to run. Interest payable May and November. A limited amount for sale by WORK, STRONG & CO., No. 36 Broad st.

D. M. SEAMAN.
INSURANCE STOCKS BOUGHT AND SOLD.
NO. 14 PINE ST.

AMUSEMENTS.

NOW OPEN.

FORTY-FOURTH GRAND NATIONAL EXHIBITION OF THE
AMERICAN INSTITUTE,
2d and 3d avs., and 63d and 64th sts.
WONDERFUL MACHINES! SPLENDID PRODUCTS!
Admission, 50 cents; children, 25 cents.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. FAREWELL

BARRY SULLIVAN'S BENEFIT.
MULTITUDINOUS ATTENDANCE, EVERY PERFORMANCE.

☞ Mr. SULLIVAN'S impersonations for the last week of his engagement will be as follows:

TO-NIGHT, (Friday,) benefit of the great tragedian, RICHARD III. TO-MORROW, Saturday, for the Matinée and evening, THE GAMESTER.

NEXT MONDAY, Sept. 20,
MR. GEORGE BELMORE,
the renowned English character actor in his unrivaled part of
NAT GOSLING in THE FLYING SCUD.
SALE OF SEATS NOW BEGUN.

PARK THEATRE.

Broadway and 22d st.
EVERY NIGHT,
THE FLORENCES
in the Humorous Satire,
MIGHTY DOLLAR.

Mr. FLORENCE, as the..............Hon. Bardwell Slote
Mrs. FLORENCE..............as..........Mrs. Gen. Gilflory
THE NOVELTY OF THE SEASON,
THE FLORENCES
in the
MIGHTY DOLLAR.
EVERY NIGHT and SATURDAY MATINEE.

LYCEUM THEATRE. 14TH ST. AND 6TH AV.

FRENCH OPERA BOUFFE.

LAST NIGHTS OF MADAME L'ARCHIDUC.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON LAST ARCHIDUC MATINEE.
LA FILLE DE MME. ANGOT and
GIROFLE GIROFLA
will shortly be produced in compliance with numerous requests daily received by the management.
MADAME L'ARCHIDUC
Only a few nights more, with new Costumes, Gorgeous Scenery, and
100 ARTISTS IN THE CAST.
Orchestra, 25 cents; chorus, 50 cents.
Shortly LA FILLE DE MME. ANGOT.

THEATRE COMIQUE, NO. 514 BROADWAY.

MR. JOSH HART..Proprietor

Immense success of the
GREAT RIFLE-SHOOTING MATCH,
between the
MULLIGAN AND SKIDMORE GUARDS.
Production of the first of our centennial dramas,
HEARTS OF OAK.
Matinées Wednesday and Saturday, at 2.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, NO. 624 BROADWAY.

Mr. JOHN F. POOLE..Manager

THE CHAMPION SWIMMER OF THE WORLD, Mr. J. B. JOHNSON, in his marvelous aquatic feats.

Reappearance of Mr. WILLIAM COURTRIGHT, Miss KATE O'CONNOR, IRISH COMEDIENNE and VOCALIST; Mr. FRANK MARA, JIG, CLOG, and REEL DANCER.
THE WONDERFUL CARLO FAMILY.
THE BEAUTIFUL TABLEAUX—COMANCHES.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY.

GRAND SOCIETY SOCIABLES EVERY SATURDAY EVENING, at Ferrero's Assembly Rooms, Tammany Building, 14th st., the fashionable resort; cool and pleasant; new music; enjoyment a certainty. CARTIER & CO., General Managers.

A NEW AND BEAUTIFUL HALL TO LEASE.
Nos. 1,266 and 1,268 Broadway and 6th av.
Apply to Mr. TRENOR, Lyric Hall, No. 723 6th av.

FINANCIAL.

TO THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDHOLDERS OF INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON AND WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.—As litigation affecting the value of these bonds is now pending, and as the holders of such bonds are not represented in the proceedings, the undersigned holders of the securities desire to confer with their fellow-bondholders; and hereby invite all the first mortgage bondholders to meet at the rooms of the Railroad Bondholders' Association, No. [illegible] Building, New-York, on THURSDAY, Sept. 30, at 12 o'clock M.

Those interested will please place themselves in communication with us by sending their name and address to either of the undersigned. A full report of the condition of the road and securities will be presented at the meeting.

Dated SEPTEMBER, 1875.

WM. D. OSBORNE, No. 152 Broadway, New-York,
L. H. ALDEN, Passaic, N. J.,
W. W. MURPHY, Frankfort-on-Main, Germany,
JESSE PEEK, Schenectady, N. Y.,
and many others.

THE BOSTON AND NEW-YORK AIR LINE RAILROAD COMPANY OF CONNECTICUT offer for sale

$250,000 of their First Mortgage 20 Year
7 PER CENT. BONDS.

These Bonds are part of a loan of $500,000, the only lien on a COMPLETED ROAD costing upward of $5,000,000, and are by the laws of Connecticut free from taxation. The local business of the company is more than ample to pay the interest. The present issue is made to put the road in that perfected condition required for through business. For further particulars inquire of D. B. HATCH, Treasurer, No. 12 Wall st., New-York, or S. S. SANDS, President, No. 68 Wall st.

WOOD & DAVIS,

BANKERS,
NO. 31 PINE ST., NEW-YORK.
GOVERNMENT BONDS; STATE, MUNICIPAL, RAILROAD SECURITIES, AND GOLD,
BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

C. D. WOOD. S. D. DAVIS.

PROPOSALS FOR BONDS.

CITY CLERK'S OFFICE, LANSING, Mich., Sept. 8, 1875.

The undersigned, Clerk of the City of Lansing, Ingham County, Mich., by order of the Common Council of said city, will receive proposals for $14,000 bonds, recently voted by the people of said city, said bonds to be issued and payable as follows, to wit:

$2,000 payable one year from date of issue.
$2,000 payable two years from date of issue.
$2,000 payable three years from date of issue.
$2,000 payable four years from date of issue.
$2,000 payable five years from date of issue.
$2,000 payable six years from date of issue.
$2,000 payable seven years from date of issue.

All of said bonds to draw interest at the rate of eight per cent. per annum, interest payable annually at the Lansing National Bank, Lansing, Mich.

Proposals for the purchase of said bonds will be received by the undersigned until MONDAY, the 27th day of September, A. D., 1875, said bonds to be known as Bridge Bonds. FRANK M. HOWE, City Clerk.

HANNIBAL AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD COMPANY.

Sealed proposals addressed to WILLIAM H. SWIFT, at Messrs. Ward, Campbell & Co.'s, No. 56 Wall st., New-York, or to the undersigned Trustees, care of Charles Merriam, Agent, No. 26 Sear's Building, Boston, will be received until MONDAY, Sept. 27, 1875, at noon, for the sale of 50,000 of the Land Bonds of said company to the undersigned Trustees, in accordance with the provisions of the indenture of Mortgage, dated April 1, 1863.

The bids will be opened in Boston on TUESDAY, Sept. 28, and the acceptance bids declared.

WILLIAM H. SWIFT,
SIDNEY BARTLETT, } Trustees.
NATHANIEL THAYER.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 16, 1875.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 16, 1875.

TO ERIE RAILWAY BONDHOLDERS AND THEIR REPRESENTATIVES.—It is respectfully requested that bondholders of the several mortgages of the Erie Railway meet at my office, Nos. 8 and 10 Wall st., Room No. 23, on MONDAY, Sept. 20 inst., at 2:30 P. M., to decide upon what action is necessary to be taken to foreclose the said mortgages, and to make arrangements for working in concert to accomplish that end.

J. WORDEN GEDNEY,
Attorney for Bondholders,
No. 10 Wall st., Room No. 23.

DEFAULTED RAILROAD BONDS

BOUGHT AND SOLD
by the old established Stock and Bond House of
ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO.
NO. 43 PINE ST., NEW-YORK.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF BONDHOLDERS and stockholders of OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILWAY COMPANY for the election of three Directors to fill vacancies, and other business, will be held at No. 217 West 4th st., Cincinnati, Ohio, THURSDAY, Oct. 14, 1875, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The transfer books will be closed 18th September inst., until 10 o'clock A. M. 18th October next.

By order. W. M. WALTON, Secretary.

KEELY MOTOR COMPANY.—THE MOST wonderful invention ever discovered; a new motor power that will revolutionize the world. Twenty shares in the parent company for sale by T. W. B. HUGHES, No. 19 Broad st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS
AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 52 WILLIAM ST., }
NEW-YORK, Sept. 14, 1875. }

NOTICE.—A DIVIDEND OF THREE (3) PER CENT. has this day been declared on the stock of this company, payable on the 15th day of October next at the office of Messrs. M. K. Jesup, Paton & Co., to stockholders registered as such at the closing of the books. Transfer-books will be closed on the 1st, and reopened on the 16th day of October next.

J. B. DUMONT, Assistant Secretary.

NOTICE.

To holders of bonds of the City of Racine, issued under authority of an act of the Wisconsin Legislature, approved Feb. 7, 1871. From and after date, all coupons of Racine City Bonds will be paid when due on presentation to George Opdyke & Co., No. 25 Nassau st., New-York. M. W. CARY, City Treasurer.

RACINE, Aug. 10, 1875.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 13, 1875.

THE JEFFERSON INSURANCE COMPANY will pay their regular Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., on demand, at their office No. 111 Broadway. WM. B. FLOWERY, Secretary.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

THEODORE WACHTEL,
Europe's greatest tenor, will shortly return to America for a
GRAND OPERATIC TOURNEE
through the United States, in which he will be assisted by a newly organized and most powerful
COMBINATION OF ARTISTS,
Selected from the leading
OPERA-HOUSES OF EUROPE.
The inauguration night of the
GRAND WACHTEL OPERA SEASON,
At the New-York Academy of Music, will be
MONDAY, OCT. 18, 1875.
Musical Director and Conductor.....AD. NEUENDORFF.
Further particulars in later advertisements.

PARISIAN VARIETIES. 16TH ST. & BROADWAY.

SENSATIONAL PERFORMANCES.

EVERY EVENING at 8. Matinees TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY at 2.

BRILLIANT NOVELTIES.
CHOICE SPECIALTIES, ELEGANT VARIETIES, MUSICAL MORCEAUX, HUMOROUS BAGATELLES, NEW AND ORIGINAL SKETCHES.

The highest order of artistic talent and the most beautiful and costly attire combined in an entertainment attractive to the most fastidious lovers of the refined and charming in art.

TWENTY STAR ARTISTS.
Elegant ballet, arranged by M. Blandowski, entitled LA COQUETTE.
The irresistibly funny farce, entitled "THE NOCTURNAL MUDDLE."
Emotional poem vivant, entitled
THE BROOKLYN SEMINARY for finishing young ladies. A pleasant combination of Terpsichorean eccentricity, modern musical, and female beauty, with a jolly termination, entitled
THE PARISIAN LA CHATEAUX QUADRILLE.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

Proprietor and Manager.....Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY
OPENING WEEK—SEVENTH SEASON.
EVERY NIGHT AND SATURDAY MATINEE,
SARATOGA!

Miss FANNY DAVENPORT, Miss JEFFREYS LEWIS, Mrs. GILBERT, Mr. JAMES LEWIS, D. H. HARKINS, and the great Fifth Avenue cast.

SATURDAY NIGHT—OUR BOYS,
The great London success, by H. J. BYRON, which Judge Donohue has decided to be the exclusive property of Mr. Daly.
Box sheet now ready.

WALLACK'S. COMIC OPERA.

FRIDAY EVENING, Sept. 17,
FAREWELL BENEFIT OF MISS JULIA MATHEWS,
and last night but one of her appearance here in conjunction with the
ENGLISH COMIC OPERA COMPANY,
The performance will consist of Lecocq's most popular comic opera of
GIROFLE-GIROFLA.
Miss MATHEWS.........as.........THE TWIN SISTERS.
Supported by the full strength of the company.
GIROFLE-GIROFLA MATINEE SATURDAY at 1:30.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

Proprietor.....Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK
Manager.....Mr. A. M. PALMER
PRELIMINARY SEASON 1875.

HOUSE FIFTH WEEK AND OVERWHELMING SUCCESS of the engagement of the eminent comedian JOHN T. RAYMOND, in his marvelous impersonation,
CROWDED COLONEL SELLERS, In Mark Twain's American drama, supported by a SUPERB CAST.
NIGHTLY. Every scene used is new, and of the most beautiful description. SATURDAY, Sept. 18, fifth matinee of COLONEL SELLERS.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

BENEFIT AND LAST APPEARANCE OF
MR. HARRY WATKINS.
PIONEER PATRIOT; or, The Dawn of Liberty, and the great drama of
JACK SHEPPARD.
SATURDAY MATINEE AT 2 O'CLOCK.
Monday, the great Sensational Play of
RED AND BLACK; or, A Gambler's Life,
With New Scenery and a great cast.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.

NEW OPERA-HOUSE, BROADWAY AND 29TH ST.
BIRCH, WAMBOLD, AND BACKUS.
The RIVAL TRAGEDIANS, &c., &c.
Everything new, fresh, and sparkling.
Seats secured. Matinee SATURDAY at 2.

DARLING'S OPERA HOUSE, WEST 23D ST.
COTTON & REED'S MINSTRELS! First appearance of COTTON & REED'S MINSTRELS! Eugene the Marvelous American Rifle Team. Evening: Burlesque Primadonna at 8. Matinee Saturday at 2. Half price to Matinee.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART,
No. 128 West 14th st., New-York.
Open daily, Sundays excepted, from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.
MONDAYS and THURSDAYS free.

TRENOR'S LYRIC HALL, NO. 723 6TH AV.
A NEW STAGE AND GALLERY JUST COMPLETED.
RENT REDUCED to $40 and $50 a night. Books open.

LECTURES.

Theodore Tilton

At the Great Hall of the
COOPER UNION,
Wednesday Eve, Sept. 29,
At 8 o'clock. Subject of Lecture:
"The Problem of Life."

RESERVED SEATS, 75 CENTS.

TICKETS ready MONDAY MORNING, SEPT. 20, at the publishing-house of SHELDON & CO., No. 677 BROADWAY, and at the NEW-YORK ECLECTIC LIBRARY, No. 33 UNION SQUARE.

Next Night, Sept. 30, at the Brooklyn Academy of Music. Subject: "The Human Mind."

MUSICAL.

WATERS' NEW SCALE PIANOS—SQUARE, Grand, Upright, and Cabinet Grand—are the best made; wood thoroughly seasoned; touch elastic; tone even, pure and sweet; singing quality superior; delicacy and power combined; and have all modern improvements; warranted for six years. A first-class piano at a reasonable price. Terms easy. Pianos to let until rent money pays for price, or per contract. Send for circulars. Warerooms No. 481 Broadway, New-York. HORACE WATERS & SONS.

A LADY WILL GIVE INSTRUCTIONS ON the piano-forte at pupils' residences; terms, $15 per quarter, hour lessons; $8 per quarter, half-hour lessons. Address TEACHER, Box No. 284 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,257 BROADWAY.

A.—FOR RENT—UPRIGHT, SQUARE, AND GRAND pianos of our own make; for sale and rent, a number of fine second-hand pianos. Send for circular. WILLIAM KNABE & CO., No. 112 5th av., above 16th st.

UPRIGHT PIANOS, LARGE AND SUPERIOR ASSORTMENT, for sale or rent, at OUVRIER & SONS, manufacturers, No. 27 West 13th st., between 5th and 6th avs.

PIANO AND SINGING LESSONS IN ALL LANGUAGES.—Mme. SCHUBERT has returned to New-York; terms $30 per quarter. Address No. 60 East 9th st.

ASSOCIATION OF PIANO TEACHERS.—Miss CROLIUS, No. 334 West 22d st., principal. Examination of candidates for admission Saturday at 10 A. M.

DANCING.

MR. WM. B. DE GARMO, INSTRUCTOR in dancing at United States Military Academy, West Point, has removed his principal academy from No. 82 5th av. to the large and elegant hall No. 55 West 33d st., between Broadway and 5th av., and will resume his classes on SATURDAY, Oct. 2, 1875.

MR. TRENOR'S ACADEMY OF DANCING, Lyric Hall, 6th av., Reservoir square, Reopens 14th inst. Terms reduced. Send for circular.

INSURANCE.

NEW ERA IN LIFE INSURANCE.

LARGE ACCUMULATIONS UNNECESSARY.
NO COMMISSIONS! NO FORFEITURES!

New plan of yearly, renewable policies. Apply direct, or send for prospectus to the

PROVIDENT SAVINGS

LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF NEW-YORK,
WESTERN UNION BUILDING.

GEORGE WALKER, President.
SHEPPARD HOMANS, Vice President and Actuary.
JAMES L. GOODRIDGE, Secretary.
Dr. GEORGE B. FOWLER, Medical Examiner.
Hon. EDWARDS PIERREPONT, Counsel.
STANLEY, BROWN & CLARK, Attorneys and Counselors.

DIRECTORS.

ALFRED S. BARNES,	SHEPPARD HOMANS,
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PARKE GODWIN,	WILLIAM STANLEY,
BENJAMIN GRIFFEN,	FREDERICK D. TAPPEN,
DANIEL A. HEALD,	THOMAS L. THORNELL,
A. FOSTER HIGGINS,	GEORGE WALKER,
I. SMITH HOMANS,	DAVID A. WELLS.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

FRIDAY EVENING PRAYER-MEETING.—Will be sung "Secret Prayer" and "Welcome to Glory," from that beautiful selection called "Winnowed Hymns," [illegible] organ accompaniment. Benjamin Albro, No. 353 West 29th st. All welcome.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

THE DEAD FIREMEN.

FUNERALS OF TWO VICTIMS OF THE AERIAL FIRE-LADDER DISASTER.

Two of the victims of the aerial fire-ladder accident were buried yesterday. The funeral of Phillip Maus, who belonged to Hook and Ladder Company No. 6, took place at 1:30 P. M., from No. 159½ Essex street. For upward of an hour and a half prior to the departure of the funeral procession to Lutheran Cemetery the streets in the vicinity were filled with people. The room in which the body lay was also filled with friends, and a constant stream of visitors kept passing in and out. No religious services were held at the house, having been deferred until the arrival at the graveyard. Several floral tributes, presented by his comrades and by the members of the Jacob M. Patterson Association, lay on the casket. Detachments of men from the Third, Fifth, and Sixth Battalions, together with the entire membership of Hook and Ladder Company No. 6, acted as an escort, followed by delegations from Enterprise Lodge, I. O. O. F.; Mount Hebron, No. 4, Encampment; Martha Washington Benevolent Society, Jacob M. Patterson Association, and exempt members of Engine Company No. 44, Volunteer Fire Department.

The funeral of William Hughes, another of the victims, took place at the same hour from the residence of his parents, No. 10 Monroe street. A detachment of ten men and the members of Engine Company No. 9 attended, the following chosen from different companies acting as pall-bearers: James Heany, James McManus, Edward Pottaboun, Joseph Flock, Wallace Homer, Joseph Saunders, and Robert Gould. Several members of the Association of Exempt Firemen were also present and accompanied the funeral to Calvary Cemetery, where the remains were interred.

Services over the remains of Chief William H. Nash will be held to-day at 1 P. M. in the Seventh Presbyterian Church, corner of Broome and Ridge streets, under the auspices of the Masonic fraternity. The funeral will be attended by New-York Lodge, No. 330; Columbian Commandery, No. 1, K. T., and Ancient Chapter, R. A. M.

Chief Bates, of the Fire Department, has issued an order for the parade of a battalion of firemen to act as escort to the remains of the late Chief Nash. The battalion will consist of six companies, commanded by Foremen Poynton, Kehoe, Hayes, Murray, Rielly, and Mitchell. Six foremen from the Fourth Battalion will act as pall-bearers.

THE TRIBUTE OF FELLOW-FIREMEN.

The chief officers of the Fire Department met at the Fire Head quarters, Mercer street, yesterday, to take suitable action regarding the death of Chief of Battalion William H. Nash, and passed the following resolutions:

Resolved, That in the death of William H. Nash the Fire Department has lost a useful and active member; that we acknowledge the long services which our deceased associate has rendered us as a prudent adviser, a sagacious and persistent adherent and advocate of the welfare and prosperity of the department with which he was connected, and that we feel a deep and poignant grief at his sudden demise.

Resolved, That deep and heartfelt as is our grief, we realize and feel the far heavier weight with which it falls upon his bereaved family, and we tender to them in their hours of sorrow and affliction the expression of our earnest sympathy.

Resolved, That we attend the funeral and will wear a badge of mourning for thirty days, and that a copy of these resolutions be presented to his family.

FUTURE MINISTERS.

FALL TERM OF THE UNION THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY — ADDRESS BY REV. DR. WILLIAM ADAMS, THE PRESIDENT.

Rev. William Adams, D. D., President of the Union Theological Seminary in this City, yesterday afternoon delivered the opening address of the commencement of the Fall term of that institution before the students, at their new home in University Place. The weather being disagreeable, the attendance was but limited. After two hymns had been sung, and a prayer offered, Dr. Adams proceeded to make his address. Following is a brief synopsis of his remarks: After a few short weeks of rest and recreation they had reassembled to interchange friendly greetings and begin the new academical year. He congratulated the Directors, friends, and students of the seminary because of the increased facilities afforded them. The students before him constituted a special class of citizens. They were not now a company of collegians seeking to decide which learned profession they should follow, but they were students of theology. They had commenced a preparatory course for a great career in life. Whether that career would be successful depended entirely upon themselves. Some of them had perhaps a positive distaste for the work which they had set about performing, and had already been misled with visions of a future. To these he could only say they should be very careful of their thoughts. Others were too much prone to receive praise with complacency, as though it were their due. To these he would say professional success did not depend upon chance or accident. Good work in the ministry would be sure to obtain deserved honor and renown. The power of a preacher was only the maturity of those sentiments nurtured while in the seminary. Early inattention, superficiality, and sameness were things to be guarded against. He could assure his hearers there were but few preachers who did not regret the wasted moments of their earlier career. The speaker then proceeded to speak of the revered Richard Baxter, of England, whose influence was felt upon the destiny and immortality of he knew not how many millions of souls. The students needed that precision of aim and correct conception for which Baxter was noted. There were too many who failed from general aimlessness. They should aim at one point as accurately as does Fulton when he sends the leaden bullet into the bull's-eye. Unity of purpose should also characterize those before him. Thoroughness and faithfulness were also important elements to be remembered. There are too many who look upon the few who have achieved notoriety as their models. This, he said, was a grievous mistake. They lost sight of the common because their eyes were filled with the uncommon; charmed with a shadow they lost sight of the substance. The late Dr. Gunthrie, of Scotland, was also held up to the students by the speaker as an example worthy of their emulation. Notoriety was by no means the greatness which men he had referred to had achieved. Above all things they should remember to be assiduous and faithful in their chosen profession. A man who was not faithful in his own time, in his own field, whatever it might be, would be faithful at no time. He commended to his hearers order, system, punctuality, and faithfulness. There were some before him whom he knew to be filled with deep anxiety, not only because they were at present greatly in need of money, but because of the future. To guard such as these against discouragement, he would say the greatest trials they would have to endure were those they experienced while studying for the ministry. The vital essence, in the speaker's opinion, of the whole matter was personal piety. A Christian minister must follow holiness, for in that lay all his power. Self-conviction was the soul of all earnest speech. Simple preaching of the Gospel was commended; for the simpler the Christianity taught, the easier would those who listened learn. In conclusion, the President warned the students that they had chosen what was, in many respects, a very uncomfortable profession. If their hearts were not in the work, then he feared there was a dark future before them. He bade them God speed in their studies.

THE BUST OF GOETHE BY PROF. FISCHER.

The 126th anniversary of the birth of Goethe was appropriately celebrated in this City by the Goethe Club on the 28th of last month, at which time it was intended to unveil a bronze bust of the great poet, the work of Prof. Fischer, but unfortunately its arrival here was delayed. The bust is now, however, on view at Tiffany's, in Union square. It was cast in the Imperial foundry at Potsdam, and is certainly a remarkably fine specimen of the founder's skill, every line being sharply and strongly defined without being at all hard or obtrusive. Few of the poets, as one of their number has said, possessed a striking or even an agreeable personal appearance, but Goethe was certainly an exception. Nature had endowed him with a face and figure of great symmetry and beauty, and the artist who undertakes to reproduce them in bronze or some less perishable material, has no need to idealize in order to represent the popular conception of a great poet. To the phrenologist Goethe's head and face must seem to prove his theory. The high crown, broad and lofty forehead, large and well-opened eye, and the exceedingly full development of what is generally known as the organ of language, if there is any truth in phrenology, mark out one whom the gods have made poetical. A finer head and face, indeed, it would be difficult to find. As lion-like almost as that of Schiller, but with more beauty, softness, and general attractiveness in it, it is impossible to look upon a good bust of Goethe without feeling that it was the home of a noble and poetic soul.

It is intended, we believe, to place the bust on a pedestal embellished with appropriate bas-reliefs, and to present it to Central Park, of which it will form a worthy object of adornment.

SAD RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

A singular accident happened yesterday near the Hoboken Depot of the Morris and Essex Railroad. Conductor Sisco, of the lightning express train, had taken his niece, Lulu Babcock, with him on the train for a ride, and placed her in a chair at the door of the baggage car. When the train was rounding a sharp curve, the lurch threw the child out of the chair and pitched her headlong to the ground. She was picked up insensible and taken to St. Mary's Hospital, where it was found that she had sustained a fracture of the skull, which will probably prove fatal.

SCIENTIFIC SWINDLERS.

THE LATEST SCHEME OF THE ELIAS BROTHERS —ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND CIRCULARS SENT THROUGH THE POST OFFICE.

There is a class of thieves who seldom fall within the clutch of the law, but who continually plunder the public. They are not "big bonanza brokers" who suffer equally with those whom they have induced to speculate. Their ventures are always successful as far as they are concerned, and in every case their victims are surely robbed. These men have so studied the power of the law and its technicalities that they have succeeded in bringing swindling to a science, and the criminal statutes framed with a view of protecting the innocent as well as punishing the guilty, fail to embrace their systematized swindling. They tread successfully the hair line which divides swindling which cannot be punished from open robbery that can. Thus, when a swindler advertises that he will send a first-class steel engraving of George Washington to any address for twenty-five cents and forwards in return a three-cent postage stamp, it is evidently a swindle, but yet one that the law cannot reach. For many years the Police of this City have regarded the Elias Brothers as the most dangerous representatives of this class of swindlers in this City. Nominally the proprietors of a dollar store on Broadway, they have been engaged in numberless swindling schemes, many of which involved a large outlay of money and resulted in a proportionately large return of plunder. Driven out of the City of Cincinnati for swindling, they came to New-York and originated "the sawdust swindle" here. This they carried on for several years with much success. Nor were the undoubted abilities of the family solely directed to the carrying on of the sawdust business. They had in their employ a well-known firm of criminal lawyers, to whom all their proposed swindling schemes were submitted, and whenever the plan exceeded the limit of safety it was altered so as to avoid danger. They next started the gift distribution lottery swindle, which was carried on in various forms until they started it on a grand scale in Broadway, between Houston and Spring streets. In this place they made $20,000 in two days, when Capt. Edward Walsh, then of the Fourteenth Precinct, raided on them, and found that the wheel contained nothing but blank tickets, two barrels full of which were seized; that the pianos offered as prizes were hired, and that the money gifts were bogus. They next started a swindle in Bond street under the pretense of giving a concert in the Academy of Music for the benefit of the Cuban insurgents. They issued circulars signed "Donna Emilia Huranez," offering tickets for sale at $1 each. The swindle was conducted by one Elias' clerks named Constantine. This swindle was broken up by a TIMES Police reporter, and Constantine was arrested by Detective Rielly. Then came the Swiss Watch Company swindle. Elias purchased a large number of worthless, unmatched watch movements, put them in oroide cases, opened a large store on Broadway, and announced that he had purchased the stock of a Geneva watch company. This swindle failed, and was quickly followed by the Milton gold jewelry swindle, which proved remunerative. After this the Elias Brothers seemed to have dropped out of notice. It has been known, however, that their dollar store has been losing money during the past year, and it was expected that they would speedily return to their old business. The expectation has been realized. Some days ago Mr. Elias went to the Post Office and purchased $1,000 worth of one-cent postage stamps. Two days afterward he posted 16,000 of the following circulars:

A CHANCE FOR EVERYBODY!!
WILLIAM M. ELIAS & CO.'S
GENERAL AVERAGE SALE
of
$4,000,000 worth of goods annually.
Send your orders and trust to luck.

We guarantee to return at least double the amount invested in valuable and useful goods.

Many of our sealed boxes contain Silk Dress Patterns, Camel Hair Shawls, Diamond Sets of Jewelry, Gold and Silver Watches, and many other useful and valuable goods.

OUR NEW SYSTEM.

We have arranged with a large number of manufacturers, importers, and jobbers in this country and Europe to dispose of $4,000,000 worth of their surplus stock of goods annually, on the general average plan.

This new system is founded on a true financial basis, which enables manufacturers, importers, and jobbers to convert into money their surplus stock with comparatively little loss. As it is impossible for manufacturers and jobbers to know a year ahead what demand there will be for their particular line of goods, the result is that a larger amount are in many cases manufactured and imported than can be disposed of through the ordinary channels of trade, therefore this new system known as the general average sale was inaugurated by us for the purpose of disposing of all classes of fancy goods.

As there will be many ask how we can afford to give at least double the value of the amount invested and still make money—we give the following explanation: In the first place manufacturers, importers, and jobbers make at least 100 per cent. profit on their goods which are sold to the retail dealer, who makes from 75 to 150 per cent. profit when he disposes of his goods, then, in many cases, the parties who furnish us with goods lose at least one-half what the goods cost to produce—the result is that an article that cost to manufacture say $10 would be sold to the retailer for $20, and he would ask about $35 for it. In some cases those who buy goods at retail pay even a larger profit than this on original cost of the goods they purchased—of course on some lines of goods the profits are not so great—now, when we say we guarantee to give each purchaser at least double the amount of his investment in goods, we figure the goods at a retail price, which is the only way that they can be had unless bought in large quantities.

HOW A GENERAL AVERAGE IS MADE OF THE GOODS.

When the manufacturers, importers and jobbers send their goods to our depository to be realized on, we make an estimate of their retail value, then they are divided into lots which are packed in boxes and sealed. The boxes are then put into six different departments which are marked $5, $10, $15, $20, $25 and $50. When orders are received for boxes we simply go to the department they are ordered from and put the address on them, then they are sent by express, so we do not even know what the boxes contain when they are shipped.

Thus you can see it depends on your luck in reference to getting the most valuable articles; of course, you are more apt to get the most valuable articles in the high-priced boxes, still you have a proportionate chance in even the $5 boxes. The beauty of the general average system is that parties with a small amount of money have an opportunity of securing the most valuable goods.

While we offer diamonds, gold and silver watches, camel-hair shawls, silk dress patterns, and other valuable goods in our general average boxes as inducements, we don't wish our customers to understand that we are engaged in any game of chance, or lottery, but, on the contrary, we claim our sales to be strictly legitimate, by which we can furnish more goods for the money than can be bought on any other system.

We have had many inquiries in reference to exchanging goods—we state in answer that it is utterly impossible under our system of doing the general average business to make any exchanges whatever. Parties ordering goods will please state whether they wish a $5, $10, $15, $20, $25, or $50 box. You can send the price of the box by draft—P. O. money order or in registered letter; or, if you prefer, we will send the box by express, C. O. D.

Always state by what express you wish your goods sent.

Address all orders and communications to

WILLIAM M. ELIAS & CO.,
No. 667 Broadway, New-York.

Those circulars have been posted to farmers and store-keepers in other States. Provincial papers, by making mention of this swindle, will prevent many poor persons from being plundered by these scoundrels.

THE RAPID-TRANSIT PROBLEM.

The Board of Commissioners of Rapid Transit held a brief session of a purely private and deliberative nature yesterday, but no matters of public importance were developed. No arguments were made before the board, nor were any communications received from inventors or engineers, and the time of the session was occupied in comparing and considering the relative and combined merits of the various plans. An engineer of large practical experience, who has devoted several years to a consideration of the question of rapid transit, after examining the models and plans before the board, expressed the opinion that none of the plans now before the board, if constructed on the system proposed by their advocates, will meet the public approval in one respect, at least—that of lightness of structure and gracefulness of appearance. The lack in these two respects, he believes, will arise from the fact that all of them contemplate the use of iron only in their construction. He thinks that steel should be altogether the metal employed, and for these reasons: It possesses double the strength of iron, and, consequently, one-half of the quantity of material could be used to secure the same proportion of strength. This would add to the lightness and beauty of the structure, and reduce largely the disfigurement of the thoroughfares through which the elevated railways are to be built. The cost of steel would not be more than double that of iron, and as one-half in bulk of the material would suffice, this would make the aggregate cost of material about the same.

A MURDERER'S CONFESSION.

William Delaney, the murderer of Capt. Lawrence, of the schooner Joseph E. Potts, who is now lodged in the Queens County Jail, in North Hempstead, Long Island, states that he is twenty-seven years of age, and was born in the City of New-Haven. He has spoken very freely in regard to the crime for which he has been arrested and about his previous history. From his story it appears that he has followed the sea from his boyhood, and has been in the United States service at various times. He denies that he intended to kill Capt. Lawrence, though he admits that he choked him before gagging him, and insists that he was not dead when he left the vessel. All the money he obtained from the Captain was $40 in bills and a five-cent nickel piece. After landing at King's Point, on the Long Island shore, he hired a man, who was engaged in oystering, to take him over to City Island, whence he went to New-York, crossed over to Jersey City, and on the same evening took the train for Philadelphia. From the time of his arrival in that city until he was arrested he was, as he says himself, constantly under the influence of liquor.

THE POLICE AND THE GAMBLERS.

CAPT. VAN DUSEN'S TRIAL—STORY OF THE RAID ON MURRAY'S SALOON—THE OFFICER'S DEFENSE.

Capt. William A. Van Dusen, of the Fifteenth Precinct Police, was placed on trial before Commissioners Matsell, Voorhis, and Disbecker yesterday, charged with neglect of duty, on complaint of Inspector McDermott, of the Second Inspection District. The charges, which were published in last Sunday's TIMES, set forth that the Captain failed to report the establishment of Michael Murray, at No. 135 Eighth street, as a gambling-house, and failed to take the necessary legal measures to break it up. The first witness examined was Inspector McDermott, who testified that shortly after assuming command of the district he issued an order to the Captains to report to him in writing all the gambling-houses and houses of ill-fame in their respective precincts, and also to report daily in writing if any change has occurred in these places within the preceding twenty-four hours. Capt. Van Dusen reported that there were no gambling-houses in his precinct to his knowledge, and continued to so report until the 7th inst. On the morning of the 5th inst., while on duty at the Central Office, Richard C. Johnson informed him that he had lost $900 while playing "faro" at Murray's, at No. 135 Eighth street. He complained that he did not lose the money fairly. The Inspector summoned five men in citizen's clothes from the Fourteenth Precinct, and with these men and Detectives Woods and Lyons, of the Central Office, proceeded to make a raid on the place. Coffee, the complainant, was sent ahead with two officers, and when the door was unlocked for them to enter, he and the other officers rushed in, forced open the inner vestibule door, and on ascending to the parlor on the second floor found a number of men who had evidently been engaged in playing "faro." The dealer, Andrew Smith, was subsequently held in $2,000 bail to answer, and the other persons arrested were discharged. All the gambling implements and $3,434 23 in money were seized, and are now in the hands of the Property Clerk at Police Head-quarters. The Inspectors offered as evidence the report of Capt. Van Dusen, made in Aug. 24, setting forth that there were no gambling-houses in his precinct at that date, and subsequent reports to the same effect.

Richard C. Johnson testified to having lost $900 at Murray's place, and further swore that to his knowledge this was the first time the house had been open for the past six or seven months. Patrolman Hunter of the Fourteenth Precinct, testified that, acting under instructions from Inspector McDermott, he accompanied the complainant (Johnson) to Murray's establishment; as they were going up the front stoop, Thomas Walsh, who, with a number of others, was seated on the stoop, recognized Johnson and said, "Is that all right?" Johnson replied in the affirmative, and Walsh then said, pointing to the officers, who were in citizens' clothes, "Are these gentlemen with you?" Johnson again replied in the affirmative; a man sitting on the top step then rose up and opened the door with a key; as the door was opened the Inspector and the officers came rushing from across the street, and Walsh, seeing them, cried out, "Look out up there, Police!" the inner door was closed by the colored man stationed there, and the Police were compelled to break in by main force; he was convinced that if Johnson, who appeared to be well known there, had not been with them they could not have gained admission.

Sergt. Patrick H. Pickett, one of the Inspector's aids, testified that while he was on duty in the Fifteenth Precinct he had been sent out in citizens' clothes to look after gambling-houses, by the Captain, who gave him a list of four places which he was to look after specially, among which was Murray's place.

Capt. Van Dusen then made a statement in his own behalf. He stated that when he took command of the Fifteenth Precinct there were a number of gaming-houses to which it was very difficult to obtain access, as none were admitted unless they were known to be players; among these were Murray's, in Eighth street, Nos. 615, 818, and 856 Broadway, and to close them up he stationed a policeman in front of each of the establishments; he also instructed the Sergeant and patrolmen to be very vigilant and report every place where they suspected gambling was going on. When he received the order from the Inspector to report all gambling-houses in his precinct he instructed Detective Sevin to make a thorough investigation, and on the report of this officer he based his report to the Inspector; the officer reported that there was no gambling going on at any of the places reputed to be gaming-houses; he had always used all lawful means to abate and suppress gambling; during the time that he had been in command of the Precinct he had made eleven raids on gamblers, and had seized over 7,000 "chips" and various other gambling implements; he had raided on No. 856 Broadway three times; there were different proprietors each time; he had pulled Daly's game, at No. 850 Broadway, twice, also McCormick's game, at No. 818 Broadway, and Thomas Shedd's, at No. 700 Broadway; he had also broken up two places in Bleecker street, and a colored resort in Thompson street; he had frequently visited reputed gaming-houses in person, and endeavored to get in to break them up.

Patrolmen Healey and Lewiston, of the Fifteenth Precinct, who had been on the post on which Murray's house is located, testified that there had been no indication of gambling there for months past. Patrolman William G. Beard, of the Fifteenth Precinct, who has lived next door to Murray's house for two months, gave similar testimony. Patrolman William E. Frink, of the Fifteenth Precinct, testified that Capt. Van Dusen had sent him to endeavor to get into Murray's place; he was selected because he was a new man in the precinct; he did not succeed in gaining admission.

Patrolman William H. Faye, of the Fifteenth Precinct, who was found in Murray's establishment when Inspector McDermott made the raid, was then placed on trial. The officer was on leave of absence at the time and he admitted yesterday that he was in the place. He said that he passed the house shortly before the Police entered, and believing that there was gambling going on there he went into the place with the intention of reporting the facts to Capt. Van Dusen. He had been in there a very few minutes when the Police entered. The case was referred to the board.

NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION FALL MEETING.

The Executive Committee of the National Rifle Association held a special meeting yesterday afternoon, Major Gen. Shaler in the chair. The object of the call was to arrange the final part of the programme for the Fall meeting at Creedmoor. Major Gen. Dakin, of the Second Division, was chosen Executive Officer to take charge of all matters on the range during the meeting. It was decided to admit all members of the association free of charge: soldiers, in uniform, will be charged twenty-five cents, and all other persons will be charged an admission fee of fifty cents; ladies and children will be admitted free. An offer of a medal by the Laflin & Rand Powder Company was declined. In the mid-range match, a rule previously adopted handicapping certain classes was amended, and the following rule was substituted:

> Competitors using rifles other than military shall allow those using the latter seven points, and all military rifles of less calibre three points. Those using military rifles of less than fifty calibre to allow those using rifles of fifty calibre five points.

The joint committee of the National Rifle Association and Amateur Rifle Club held a meeting subsequent to the former, at which a vote of thanks was tendered to the Quarantine Commissioners for the use of the steamer N. K. Hopkins and the Governor's Island Band, at the reception to the American Team. Dr. O. M. Blackwell, of the Chicago (Ill.) Rifle Association, was present at the meetings, to obtain information for guidance in establishing his range.

MR. GUNSTER AND THE ATALANTA CLUB.

At a regular meeting of the Atalanta Boat Club, held on Tuesday evening, Mr. Gunster insisted upon an investigation of the rumored charges said to have emanated from his Captain, Mr. Eustis. The matter was discussed at length, and Mr. Eustis denied having originated any such story as that circulated, that Mr. Gunster had willfully done less work in the boat during the race against the Argonauta four, on the Kills, than was in his power; stating the reason for the removal of Mr. Gunster from the crew to have been that the latter continually opposed the wishes of his Captain in regard to his diet and spare time, and Mr. Eustis felt that in this obstinacy on Mr. Gunster's part the chances of a race would necessarily be jeopardized. Mr. Eustis, being the Captain of the crew, had a perfect right to exact obedience, and the club, seemingly, took this view, as Mr. Eustis was upheld in the step he had taken; but the club also willingly passed a resolution which exonerated Mr. Gunster from all suspicion which idle rumors had cast upon his integrity.

STOLEN BEER STAMPS RECOVERED.

Some days since Private Detectives Porter and Schraidt, of No. 56 Bleecker street, received information that a man named William Pakulski was in possession of a large amount of stolen United States beer stamps. Pakulski, who resides at No. 154 West Houston street, keeps a large barber shop at No. 529 Broadway. The detectives placed themselves in communication with Capt. Ulman, of the Tenth Precinct, and Detective Sullivan was detailed to co-operate with them. Schraidt gained Pakulski's confidence, and it was arranged that the stamps should be brought to a wine saloon in the Bowery. At the appointed hour yesterday Pakulski called in a boy named Henry Myers, who carried a large valise. At a signal from Pakulski he passed through the rear of the saloon into Chrystie street, where he was arrested by Detective Sullivan, Schraidt at the same time arresting Pakulski. The valise on being opened was found to contain $4,360 worth of stolen beer stamps. United States Collectors whose offices have been robbed of beer stamps are requested to call at Porter & Schraidt's detective agency, No. 56 Bleecker street.

THE LAWRENCE SMUGGLING RING.

A COMPLETE HISTORY OF A REMARKABLE CASE—ARRIVALS OF DETECTIVES TO TESTIFY AGAINST LAWRENCE AND DES ANGES—STORY OF THE CAPTURE.

Sergt. Edward Shaw, of the Detective force, Scotland Yard, London, arrived in this City last Saturday to testify in the great smuggling case of the United States against Charles L. Lawrence, Robert Des Anges, and others, which will come up for trial during the latter part of next month. The history of this remarkable case has never been published in a complete form, as the ends of justice were best subserved by discretionary secrecy. As the web which the principals in the prosecution of the affair have been weaving about their victims is now complete, the facts have been given for publication. During October, 1874, a deputation of dry-goods merchants called on Messrs. Mooney & Boland, private detectives, at No. 162 Broadway, and represented that owing to the extensive system of smuggling then in vogue something must be done to prevent the fraudulent importation of dry goods, or else reputable merchants must at once retire from business. From that time forward Mr. James Mooney, of that firm, devoted his entire attention to the matter, engaging the services of several tried detectives to assist him. After prospecting for several days his attention was directed to several houses doing a small general business, but dealing largely in imported silks and laces, and who were apparently obtaining their goods free of duty. A watch was placed on one of the more prominent of this class of houses, which is located in Broadway, and on Nov. 3 three cases of goods were delivered to the firm, bearing the marks "B. C., Nos. 926, 927, and 929." On inquiry at the Custom-house it was ascertained that the cases were invoiced as containing "cotton corsets," and that the firm to whom the cases were consigned had not paid any duty to the Government for more than two years, although doing a large business in the importation of silks and laces. Collector Arthur was apprised of the discovery, and a further investigation showed that the goods were consigned to Bamburger & Co., a firm having no existence. The entry was made at the Custom-house by Charles L. Lawrence, a Custom-house broker, who claimed to hold a power of attorney from the imaginary firm to sign the papers necessary for the withdrawal of goods from the Custom-house. After ascertaining that Lawrence had not filed any papers giving him power of attorney for the supposed firm, it was discovered that Deputy Collector of the Third Division Robert Des Anges had passed the property as correct. Des Anges was considered by Collector Arthur as one of the most trustworthy officers in his department, and he could not believe that he was in collusion with any persons concerned in fraudulent transactions. As the detectives suspected Des Anges of more than ordinary complicity in the affair, they placed a watch on his movements, and also stationed a man in the vicinity of the Hamburg dock to foul any goods they deemed suspicious, and particularly goods invoiced as "cotton goods," and consigned to three or four lace houses under surveillance. Not long afterward Messrs. Mooney and Boland received information from Europe to the effect that the agents of one of the persons under suspicion were extensively engaged in the purchase and forwarding of goods to their principals in this City. An arrangement was accordingly made with Messrs. Phelps and Balch, Deputy Collectors, whereby the latter were to particularly observe the entries of goods, in connection with the operations of the detectives, as the latter felt certain that an attempt would be made to smuggle them in free of duty. A close surveillance of the movements of Lawrence developed nothing essential until Jan. 11, 1875, when the latter, in connection with the firm of Gray Bros., Custom-house brokers, made an entry which was ascertained to be eight cases of what purported to be "cotton hosiery," which arrived by the Pommerania. They were consigned to the fictitious firm of Freeman & Powell, and were marked "P. F." Nos. 106 to 113. Lawrence signed the bond as surety for the withdrawal of the goods by the consignees, and likewise obtained an order permitting their removal, from Deputy Collector Robert Des Anges, who had selected one case for appraisal and examination by Government employes. The latter, however, became alarmed from inquiries made by Assistant Deputy Collector Balch, and wrote an order countermanding his previous order permitting their removal. The order was handed to Mr. Mooney, who was watching the process of unloading the Pommerania at Hoboken, and the goods were ordered into the Government store-house on the dock. On Jan. 12 another entry was made by Lawrence of three cases of "cotton corsets," marked "B.C., 1,025, 1,026, and 1,027," and consigned to "B. Bamberger & Co." The goods were watched by Mr. Mooney until Jan. 15, when he obtained an order from Deputy Collector Phelps to the store-keeper at Hoboken, directing him to open the cases, which actually contained cotton corsets. The detectives considered this a "blind" for the safe passage of the eight cases which Lawrence had signed bonds for. Having ascertained that the firm of Freeman & Powell was a fictitious name and did not exist, an order was obtained by Mr. Mooney granting his firm permission to examine the goods contained in the eight cases, when the two first opened were found to contain silks. A cartman was engaged to convey the goods to this City, when opposition was received from the storekeeper, who refused to allow them to be taken away, and it became necessary to obtain an order from Mr. Phelps permitting their removal, and they were at last removed on Monday, Jan. 18. The remaining cases were opened and found to contain silks, a few suspenders, and several dozen kid gloves. The only cases found to contain cotton hose was the one designated by Deputy Collector Des Anges. An expert employed to appraise the value of the silks pronounced them worth $50,000, if sold at auction in this City. Shortly after, G. W. Ball, a clerk in the employ of Lafayette Graff, a notorious dealer in smuggled goods, was arrested, which so alarmed Lawrence, Levy, Joseph P. Morris, and others concerned in the business that they fled from the City and took refuge in Canada, where they were followed by Mr. Boland; from Montreal they went to Quebec, thence to St. John's, New-Brunswick, and subsequently to Halifax, Nova Scotia. At the latter place Lawrence took passage in the steamer Caspian for Liverpool. The Canadian Government were informed of the fact, and a dispatch was sent to the authorities in England asking for the arrest of Lawrence on his arrival at Queenstown. The object was further promoted by Hon. Hamilton Fish, Secretary of State, who notified Minister Robert Schenck in London of the facts. Sir Thomas Henry, the Magistrate of the Bow street office of the London Police force, issued orders for the apprehension of Lawrence, and a warrant for his arrest was placed in the hands of the Superintendent of the London detective force, who detailed Sergt. Edward Shaw to perform that duty. Lawrence was apprehended on March 7. He had registered under the name of G. B. Gordon. With him were captured a large number of papers, documents, &c., which will implicate a number of leading merchants of this City. One of these documents was signed Abraham Hoffnong, and was a notice to Lawrence to leave the steamer at Queenstown to insure his personal safety. A letter which experts pronounce to have been written by Des Anges, but which was unsigned and possessed no date, was photographed and is in the possession of Sergt. Shaw. Following is a copy:

"No further communications verbally or in writing. You are followed, and so am I. Let everything go to the devil. Export all you can, but let me alone to try and save myself for the future."

The arrest of Lawrence, his examination at London, commitment to the Bridewell, and subsequent removal to this country are of too recent date to necessitate repetition. Lawrence is at present incarcerated in Ludlow Street Jail awaiting trial. District Attorney Bliss has written a very complimentary letter to Messrs. Mooney and Bolland, thanking them for their perseverance in pushing the case to a successful issue, and commending, in particular, Mr. Mooney, who refused a bribe of $10,000 from the friends of Lawrence in Queenstown, who wished to induce the former to allow Lawrence to escape.

THE SARATOGA NOMINATIONS INDORSED.

The Republican Association of the Fifteenth Assembly District held a regular meeting last evening at No. 352 West Thirty-fifth street. Notwithstanding the inclement weather the rooms were crowded. Mr. Henry G. Leask presided, and, after some introductory remarks on the pleasure which it afforded him to see so large an attendance, read the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Republican Association of the Fifteenth Assembly District heartily and most cordially indorse and adopt the platform made and adopted by the Republicans in convention assembled at Saratoga on the 8th inst.

Resolved, That the selection of Hon. Frederick W. Seward for Secretary of State, Francis E. Spinner for Controller, B. A. Merritt for Treasurer, Gen. F. Danforth for Attorney General, O. H. P. Cornell for State Engineer, William T. Tinsley for Canal Commissioner, and Benoni I. Ives for State Prison Inspector, they have placed in the field men of whom the Republicans may well feel proud, and all men that honestly wish for reform and an economical administration of our State affairs will be constrained to vote for them.

Resolved, That we pledge ourselves to use all honest means to secure the election of the ticket.

Addresses supporting the resolutions were made by Mr. Leask and Col. Peoples, all eulogistic references to the candidates being greeted with enthusiastic applause.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The amount of taxes paid on real and personal estate at the office of the Tax Receiver during the past two days was $1,500,000.

The Cunard steam-ship Abyssinia, which left Liverpool on Sept. 4, and Queenstown on Sept. 5, reached this port early yesterday morning, with news later by two days.

Controller Green announces that the Croton water stock of 1854, payable on Oct. 1, 1875, amounting to $1,908,000, will be paid on that day, and the interest on the same will cease from that date.

Mayor Wickham received yesterday a number of Texan editors, representing the Press Association of that State. They arrived in this City on Wednesday. The Mayor welcomed the journalists, and expressed the hope that their visit to this City would be as pleasant as they could wish. They were subsequently ushered through the Governor's Room by Col. Newman, the Mayor's Sergeant at Arms, after which they retired.

BROOKLYN.

Judge Pratt's decision in the case of Officer Joyce, who shot a colored prisoner last week, has been deferred until this morning.

An extra allowance of $1,000 was yesterday made to the defendants in the suit of C. A. Sprague against the city and M. T. Rodman.

The Board of Elections have begun the work of appointing Inspectors of Election. Some of the Democratic Inspectors were appointed yesterday.

Ellen Campbell, of No. 439 Court street, aged seventy, fell from a third-story window last evening, while engaged in taking clothing from a line. She was instantly killed.

L. E. Carr, of Orange County; Judge Henry A. Moore, and Henry Hagner, have been appointed Commissioners to examine candidates for admission to the Bar. They entered on the duties of their office yesterday.

Edward McNamee, the newsboy who through revenge at having been expelled from the St. Vincent Home for Newsboys set the building on fire on Nov. 6, 1874, was yesterday committed to await the action of the Grand Jury.

The loan office of H. Nelson, on the second floor of No. 192 Grand street, was entered by burglars on Wednesday night. They made an attempt to force open the safe, but not succeeding, they made off with two revolvers and a silver watch.

A number of influential citizens of the Sixth Ward have pledged themselves to the support of Capt. P. J. Callahan for Supervisor, and of Alderman Dobbins for re-election, without regard to the action of the Democratic Party, and a split is considered probable in the ward.

Detective Williams yesterday arrested William Dean, aked eighteen, of Bath, Long Island, on a charge of stealing $200 from his employer, Kennard Buckstone, of No. 7 Willoughby street. In June last Buckstone, who is a lawyer, gave Dean $900 to deposit in the Mechanics' Bank. Dean deposited $700 and, keeping the balance, disappeared.

Arthur E. Van Tyle, a stockholder in the Van Tyle Manufacturing Company of Boundbrook, N. J., has obtained an injunction in the Supreme Court prohibiting the company from operating. He complains that the President, John P. Walsh, is a defaulter in $20,000. Yesterday a motion was made to dissolve the injunction, and the case is to come up in Special Term before Judge Pratt to-day.

A patient in St. Peter's Hospital was awakened on Tuesday night by hearing the shutters of a window thrown open. Looking up he saw the hands and head of a man disappearing from the window, while the cot of a patient named Murphy was vacant. Murphy was found below the window, where he was lying helpless, his leg having been broken by the fall. He died yesterday morning. He had been admitted to the Hospital on Aug. 30, suffering from Bright's disease. A verdict was rendered that deceased came to his death from injuries received while laboring under aberration of mind.

LONG ISLAND.

The Republican Central Committee of Queens County held a meeting yesterday afternoon, at which it was determined to call the convention for the nomination of candidates for county officers to meet at the Court-house in North Hempstead on Monday, Oct. 11. The Republican Senatorial Convention, it is understood, will be called to meet at Jamaica on the Wednesday following, Oct. 13, at 1 o'clock P. M. The district includes Queens, Suffolk, and Richmond Counties.

NEW-JERSEY.

The valuation of taxable property in Bergen County is $22,395,949.

Coroner Lynch commenced an inquest in Jersey City last night in the case of Herman H. Thiess, whose dead and mutilated body was found floating at the foot of Morgan street a few days ago.

The fourth day's session of the jury in the case of Hugh Carney, killed at the celluloid fire, in Newark, was held before Coroner Osborne yesterday. Messrs. Hyatt and Seeley testified to matters concerning the manufacture of celluloid, and the inquest then adjourned.

A few days ago Miss Grinnell, who resides at No. 115 Grand street, Jersey City, returned home from the country. The expressman who brought her trunks employed James Bracken to assist him in carrying them up stairs. After they had gone Miss Grinnell missed three diamond rings and a plain gold ring from her dressing-table. Bracken was arrested on Wednesday night, and admitted stealing the jewelry and pawning it for $3. It was valued at $500.

Judge Knapp and a jury were engaged yesterday, in the Hudson County Circuit Court, in trying a libel suit for $20,000 brought by R. B. Seymour against John H. Lyon, publisher of the late *American Standard* of Jersey City. In September, 1874, Seymour was arrested on a charge of attempting to defraud Maria E. Dunn out of $299 80 pension money which he had collected for her. Some severe comments on the case were published in the *Standard*. The case is still on.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Count Kearney, of Ireland, is at the Westminster Hotel.

Sir Charles Hartley, of England, is at the Hotel Brunswick.

Congressman Samuel J. Randall, of Philadelphia, is at the Hoffman House.

Ex-Congressman A. P. Edgerton, of Indiana, is at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

James F. Joy, President of the Michigan Central Railroad Company, is at the Windsor Hotel.

A. J. Cassatt, Vice President, and Frank Thomson, General Manager of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, are at the Brevoort House.

Gen. Peter V. Hagner, United States Army; Pay Director John S. Cunningham, United States Navy; William E. Chandler, of New-Hampshire, and Frederick W. Lincoln of Boston, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

EVENING SCHOOLS.

REOPENING TO TAKE PLACE ON OCT. 4—BUILDINGS DESIGNATED AND TEACHERS APPOINTED.

The evening schools under the supervision of the Board of Education will reopen on Monday, Oct. 4. Thirty-five school buildings are designated for the season, nineteen of which are set apart for the instruction of males, thirteen for females, one as a high school, and two for colored people of both sexes. The Principal of each school will receive applications, examine, register, and classify pupils at the school buildings on Monday next, and every day until the opening day, between the hours of 7 and 9 o'clock P. M. for males, and between 6:30 and 9 P. M. for females. The evening high school will be opened in Grammar School No. 35, on West Thirteenth street, near Sixth avenue, for a term of twenty-four weeks. The Committee on Evening Schools of the Board of Education, to whom was referred the nominations of the Trustees of the various wards, have confirmed the following, and the board has accepted and adopted its report: First Ward Male School, Jerome A. Eisenlord, Principal, and four assistants; Fourth Ward Male School, John G. MacNary, Principal, and ten assistants; Fifth Ward Male School, Samuel Morehouse and eight assistants; Sixth Ward Female School, Esther Phillips and nine assistants; Seventh Ward Male School, Francis J. Haggerty and six assistants; Seventh Ward Female School, Sarah E. Raywood and nine assistants; Eighth Ward Female School, Kate O'Hara and eight assistants; Ninth Ward Male School, Oscar P. Howe and ten assistants; Tenth Ward Male School, Robert B. McClay and eighteen assistants; Eleventh Ward Male School, Joseph Southworth and ten assistants; Eleventh Ward Female School, Bertha Fribourg and thirteen assistants; Twelfth Ward Male School, (No. 37,) William A. Owen and two assistants; Twelfth Ward Male School, (No. 57,) Theodore S. Van Cott and two assistants; Twelfth Ward Male School, (No. 46,) Stinson McIvor and one assistant; Thirteenth Ward Female School, C. Josephine Belzer and eight assistants; Fourteenth Ward Female School, Alice E. Gornly and eight assistants; Sixteenth Ward Female School, Jennie Ure and seven assistants; Seventeenth Ward Male School, A. C. Litchfield and twenty-three assistants; Seventeenth Ward Female School, Sarah E. Buckbee and twelve assistants; Seventeenth Ward Male School, (No. 25,) Robert Pettigrew and five assistants; Eighteenth Ward Male School, George M. Mitchell and fifteen assistants; Nineteenth Ward Male School, Frank C. Coleman and twelve assistants; Nineteenth Ward Female School, Joanna J. Hill and four assistants; Twentieth Ward Male School (nomination referred back to Trustees;) Twentieth Ward Female School, Charlotte Farrell and eight assistants; Twenty-first Ward Female School, Rosina G. Hartman and six assistants; Twenty-second Ward Male School, Sanford E. Plum and eleven assistants; Twenty-second Ward Female School, Emily J. Hannaway and nine assistants; Twenty-third Ward Male School, John B. Moore and five assistants; Twenty-third Ward Female School, Sarah M. Reins and two assistants; Twenty-fourth Ward Male School, George H. Albro and three assistants; Twenty-fourth Ward Male School, (No. 65,) James Buckhow and one assistant.

It will be seen that in the foregoing list the nomination of the Twentieth Ward Trustees has not been confirmed. This is owing to the fact that Mr. Olney, the nominee, was refused a license by the City Superintendent, and under this refusal the committee thought proper to appoint Dr. Samuel Ayers in his stead. On the report being submitted to the board it refused to sanction an action which entirely ignored the Trustees of the ward, and ordered that the nomination be recommitted.

THE BOOK TRADE FAIR.

THE PROPOSED SUPPLEMENTAL SESSION IN OCTOBER.

As was announced a few days ago in THE TIMES, a meeting of the committee of the Booksellers' Exchange and Clearing-house was held in this City for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of holding a book fair, supplementary to the one held in July last. Messrs. Leavitt & Co., managers of the former fair, a few days previous issued a circular, in which it was announced that a fair would be held, commencing on Oct. 11, and the meeting of Tuesday was for the purpose of determining whether or not that announcement should be made good. The committee consists of William H. Appleton, of New-York, Chairman; Isaac E. Sheldon, New-York, Secretary; A. S. Barnes, New-York; William Lee, Boston; J. B. Lippincott, Philadelphia; Martin Taylor, Buffalo, and A. C. McClurg, Chicago. The President, Mr. Appleton, stated to a TIMES reporter yesterday that there was not a quorum of the members of the committee present, and therefore no meeting, and hence the matter of the proposed fair remained still undecided. He also remarked that, so far as he was concerned, he was opposed to another fair this Fall; that his firm were doing as much business as they cared to, and that it was late, and the chances were that the trade would be but poorly represented if the fair was attempted, consequently he thought it injudicious to make the experiment. The fair in July had been a success, and he did not feel like endangering the similar success of future fairs by making a failure now. So far as trade sales were concerned, he said there was no danger of their ever again being adopted. The trade was satisfied with the success of fairs, so far as they had gone, and he thought there would probably not be another one before next Spring. However, in order to satisfy all persons concerned, another attempt is to be made to get the committee together at an early day, when the matter will be definitely settled. As the case now stands, some of the dealers are opposed to holding a fair, and will not enter it if one is held. Some are in favor, and some are practically indifferent. The action of the committee will be governed by what they consider the best interests of the trade, present and prospective.

A STATIONERS' EXCHANGE.

A movement is on foot among the various stationery dealers and fancy goods manufacturers in this City for establishing a stationers' exchange and clearing-house, similar to that already in existence in the book trade, and which held its first fair in July last. Many of the stationers were dissatisfied with the way things were then managed, and seem to think that their branch of the trade did not receive requisite recognition from the book men; hence they are in favor of an independent organization of their own. A meeting looking to this end was held at No. 74 Duane street, at what is now known as the Stationers' Exchange, a few days ago, which was attended by several large stationers of this City, and at which a committee, consisting of B. & P. Lawrence, Charles T. Bainbridge, and Willy Wallach, were appointed to confer with the trade and secure co-operation. The general opinion among the stationers seems to be that an association will be formed similar to the Cotton and Produce Exchanges, which idea was so often spoken of during the fair in July; but whether it will consist of the stationers and fancy dry-goods manufacturers only, or embrace the book publishers and dealers as well, will depend upon circumstances.

NEW-JERSEY.

VOTE ON THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS.

The Newark *Courier* says that full returns from the various counties of New-Jersey, with the exception of Essex, Passaic, and Sussex, of the recent election on the Constitutional amendments, have been received at the office of the Secretary of State. Below are the majorities given respectively on the first and twelfth amendments, (the former known as the Public School Amendment, and the latter the Tax Amendment.) The majorities for all the other amendments will average that given for No. 1:

Counties.	Majority for No. 1.	Against No. 1.	Majority for No. 12.	Against No. 12.
Atlantic	957	....	966	....
Bergen	1942	....	1414	....
Burlington	2631	....	2719	....
Camden	3214	....	3254	....
Cape May	383	....	243	....
Cumberland	2241	....	1800	....
Essex	6912	....		3901
Gloucester	1883	....	1554	....
Hudson	....	188	....	12254
Hunterdon	2431	....	1820	....
Mercer	3953	....	3312	....
Middlesex	1233	....	323	....
Monmouth	1746	....	2428	....
Morris	3463	....	3821	....
Ocean	469	....	361	....
Passaic	1203	....		2499
Salem	1262	....	1113	....
Somerset	1303	....	1151	....
Sussex	963	....	995	....
Union	2299	....		4146
Warren	3014	....	3108	....
Total	43502	188	30382	22770
	188		22770	
Net maj	43314		7612	

The majorities in the Counties of Essex, Passaic, and Sussex are estimated, there being a few townships in each yet to be heard from. But when all the returns are in they will not vary the above result.

A CANDIDATE FOR POPULAR SUFFRAGE.—Knox's Fall style of gentlemen's HATS must prove the leading favorite of the Fall campaign. All who want an elegant and becoming Hat should make their purchases at No. 212 Broadway, corner Fulton st.; No. 533 Broadway, or in his Fifth Avenue Hotel store.—*Advertisement.*

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

FROM EUROPEAN PORTS.

In steam-ship Abyssinia, from Liverpool.

Miss L. Ainsa,
Mrs. Allen,
Miss Allen,
A. W. Anson,
Rev. and Mrs. S. E. Appleton,
Mrs. Armitage and child,
J. B. Bacon,
Mrs. Baldwin and three children,
Mr. Baynes,
Erskine Beveridge,
Miss Bock,
Mr. Bonner,
Miss P. H. Braislin,
L. Bresier,
G. Bridge,
A. B. Buckley,
Miss S. J. Bunn,
Mrs. A. Calliett,
G. Campbell,
Mr. and Mrs. Carlisle and two children,
C. Carlisle,
G. Carlisle,
J. M. Carlisle, Jr.,
Miss Chapman,
H. Charnock,
G. W. Chatterton,
J. D. Clark,
G. Del Corral,
Mr. Coulson,
H. Courtley,
Miss E. L. Crossby,
Mr. Crowell,
F. Crowell,
J. T. Curren,
Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Davies,
Mrs. H. Davies and child,
F. Davis, Jr.,
Mr. Moore,
W. H. Knight,
H. Kohnstaman,
Miss E. P. Leonard,
R. Letchford,
G. Lewis,
Mr. and Mrs. C. L. F. Lotz,
R. H. Lynde,
D. C. Mann,
Mrs. M'Cosh,
A. G. M'Cosh, Jr.,
J. McWhirter, Jr.,
Mrs. J. D. Miller,
J. K. Mitchell,
Miss M. S. Moore,
Miss Shafter,
Mrs. Mooser,
E. Morris and son,
Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Moss and child,
Berkeley Mostyn,
J. W. Mulford,
Miss Mulligan,
J. Murley,
Rev. and Mrs. J. G. Murray,
F. B. Noyes,
Mr. and Mrs. O'Hea and infant,
Miss A. Packwood,
Col. and Mrs. J. A. Page and child,
N. V. Paulet,
Miss J. A. Pearson,
Mrs. Phillips,
H. Pichon,
Mrs. E. F. Pratt,
H. Prieux,
Mr. and Mrs. D. V. Roberts,
Miss Roberts,
J. G. Rollins,
J. Sabin,
J. Schmidt,
Mrs. M. F. Scholes,
W. Schroeter,
E. F. Searles,
Mr. Brown,
J. Watson.
Mrs. M. Belcher,
P. Dolan,
Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Dove,
H. P. Dunnill,
Mr. and Mrs. Earle,
W. B. Ely,
Mr. and Mrs. H. Ewart
Mr. and Mrs. Fullerton,
Miss Gaff,
Dr. E. C. Goodrich,
Miss E. C. Greene,
Miss Grosvenor,
R. Hains,
Mrs. Hale,
C. Hansen,
Wesley Harper,
Mr. and Mrs. G. L. Harrison, Jr.,
Mr. Hart,
Rev. Denis Hayes,
Miss S. H. Hazeltine,
Miss C. B. Hazeltine,
Miss C. Hazeltine,
Mrs J. H. Hewson,
Miss Josie Hewson,
Mr. and Mrs. E. Hill and child,
Mr. Hoffman,
J. H. Holmes,
A. H. Holmes,
Mrs. Hopkinson and child,
Mrs. E. L. Howard and four children,
Mr. and Mrs. J. Hunter,
J. Jacobs,
R. Jennings,
H. J. Jones,
W. Johnstone,
Mrs. E. W. Joy,
Count Kearney,
Miss Hewson,
Mr. and Mrs. N. H. Sharpless,
Mr. and Mrs. J. Shillito,
Miss Shillito,
W. Shuttleworth,
Miss F. Simpson,
Miss L. Simpson,
Mr. Sinclair,
Mr. Townsend Smith,
Mr. C. Spielman,
Mrs. Stevens,
Miss Stevens,
Miss E. H. Terry,
Miss F. Terry,
Miss H. W. Terry,
Mr. and Mrs. J. Thirlwell and child,
W. C. Thairlwall,
J. Thompson,
Rev. and Mrs. J. Thompson and child,
G. Trowbridge,
A. L. Vignier,
Mr. and Mrs. A. Vignier,
Miss M. Vignier,
Miss N. Vinturelli,
Miss J. A. Wade,
Miss L. Wade,
Miss L. W. Wain,
Miss N. Walker,
Miss H. F. Warren,
C. Wattley,
Mrs. E. E. Watts,
Mr. and Mrs. J. White,
Miss White,
Miss Wittcomb,
E. W. Withered,
T. B. Whitley,
W. D. Whitney,
Mrs. E. A. Wilson,
S. B. Williams,
J. Wilson,
Miss A. Wood,
J. E. Woodruff,
Mrs. and Miss Woodruff,
Miss M. Hayes.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....5:43 | Sun sets....6:05 | Moon rises..7:11
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook...8:41 | Gov. Island..9:30 | Hell Gate..10:52

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK............THURSDAY, Sept. 16.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Huntsville, Chester, Fernandina, via Port Royal, H. Gelpcke; Wilmington, Gardner, Gonaives, &c., W. P. Clyde & Co.; Wieland, (Ger.) Hebich, Hamburg, Kunhardt & Co.; Claribel, (Br.,) Williams, Port au Prince, &c., Pim, Forwood & Co.; City of Houston, Deering, Galveston, Texas, C. H. Mallory & Co.; Isaac Bell, Gibbs, Norfolk, City Point, and Richmond, Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Nereus, Berry, Boston, H. F. Dimock; General Barnes, Cheesman, Savannah, W. R. Garrison; E. C. Biddle, Pierce, Philadelphia, James Hand; Canada, (Br.,) Sumner, London, F. W. J. Hurst; Franconia, Bragg, Portland, J. F. Ames; City of Vera Cruz, Deaken, Havana, Alexandre & Co.

Barks Triade, (Aust.,) Tarabochia, New-Orleans, J. C. Seager; Rothesay, (Norw.,) Iversen, Amsterdam, Funch, Edye & Co.; Prinz Friedrich Carl, (Ger.,) Gransen, Bolderaa, Russia, Funch, Edye & Co.; Carrie Delap, (Br.,) McCray, Antwerp, Simpson, Clapp & Co.; Brothers, Bahia, Rio Janeiro, J. E. Ward & Co.

Brigs Woodland, Valentine, Palma, (Island of Majorca,) for orders, John Zittlosen; Lucy, (Br.,) Irving, St. Johns, N. F., Pomares & Cushonan; Excelsior, (Br.,) Mayor, Hamilton, D. McColl; Julia King, (Br.,) Howland, Dublin, P. I. Nevius & Son.

Schrs. L. S. Davis, Sterling, Savannah, Evans, Ball & Co.; M. L. Wedmore, Munro, Washington, N. C., Zophar Mills; Nettie Walker, Drew, Jacksonville, Warren Ray; Laura, (Br.,) Foster, St. John, N. B., Heney & Parker; Artist, Forrester, Dighton, Mass., Ferguson & Wood; W. H. Jones, Line, Fernandina, Abiel Abbot; Hastings, Chase, New-Bedford, Mass., Ferguson & Wood; Julia Clinch, (Br.,) Maloney, St. Andrew's, N. B., Jed Frye & Co.; W. H. Bowen, Dill, Providence, H. W. Jackson; Helen, Perry, Baltimore, William Chalmers; Henrietta, Chatfield, New-Haven, Cartwright & Doyle.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Abyssinia, (Br.,) Murphy, Liverpool Sept. 4, via Queenstown 5th, with mdse. and passengers to C. G. Francklyn. Detained at bar waiting tide, 3 hours and 30 minutes.

Steam-ship Brashear, Forbes, New-Orleans Sept. 8, with mdse. and passengers to C. A. Whitney.

Steam-ship John Gibson, Winters, Georgetown, D. C., with mdse. and passengers to J. C. Kenyon.

Steam-ship State of Pennsylvania, (Br.,) Knight, Glasgow Sept. 3, via Larne 4th, with mdse. and passengers to Austin Baldwin & Co.

Steam-ship Greece, (Br.,) Thomas, London Sept. 1, via Havre 3d, with mdse. and passengers to F. W. J. Hurst.

Steam-ship Wyandotte, Couch, Richmond, City Point, and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Benefactor, Woods, Wilmington, N. C., Sept. 10, with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Steam-ship Gen. Whitney, Hallett, Boston.

Ship Marianna V., (Port.,) Perreira, Lisbon Aug. 6, with mdse. to G. Amsinck & Co.

Bark Rachele, (Aust.,) Nasso, Antwerp July 27, in ballast to master. Sept. 11, lat. 32 50, lon. 69 37, passed a wrecked vessel, about 300 tons, bottom up, coppered; Sept. 6, lat. 29, lon. 64, passed schr. Jennie Morton, steering S.; Sept. 14, lat. 36 20, lon. 72 40, passed bark Isaac Hall, steering E.

Bark Brilliant, (Norw.,) Paulsen, Havre Aug. 2, in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co. Anchored at Sandy Hook for orders.

Bark Santiamia Trinidad, (Span.,) Lopez, Havana 22 ds., in ballast to Galwey & Casado.

Brig Jarlen, (Norw.,) Rummelhoff, Saritos, via Hampton Roads, 86 ds., with coffee to order—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co.

Brig Louisa Price, (Haytien,) Brown, Miragoane 20 ds., with logwood to R. Murray, Jr.

Schr. Jesse Carll, Underhill, Para 26 ds., with rubber and nuts to G. Amsinck & Co.—vessel to B. J. Wenberg.

Schr. Mary Helen, Sanborn, Barbados 17 ds., with molasses to Howland & Aspinwall—vessel to Chase, Talbot & Co.

Schr. Viola, Clafton, of and from Windsor, N. S., via Newport 13 ds., for Richmond, Va.

Schr. Seguin, Whitmore, Boston.
Schr. J. S. Smith, Martin, Boston, for Rondout.
Schr. Mary Hamilton, Burnell, New-Haven.
Schr. Liberty, Johnson, New-Haven.
Schr. Orion, Davis, New-Haven.
Schr. S. J. Smith, Williams, New-Haven.
Schr. Sterling, Chase, New-Haven.
Schr. Savannah, Hatch, Taunton.
Schr. Niantic, Morris, Taunton.
Schr. President, Lester, Warren.
Schr. Annie J. Russell, Chatfield, Portland, Conn.
Schr. Robert B. Smith, Bouman, Harwich.
Schr. Elenora, Holmes, Boston.
Schr. Jacob Raymond, Hill, New-London.
Schr. Isaac Sherwood, Eagle, Providence.
Schr. Ciara Post, Ferris, Hartford.
Schr. Sea Bird, Latham Pawtucket.
Schr. Anna, Ryder, Jamesport, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Ida Allen Mason, Newport, for Philadelphia.
Schr. Ocean Queen, Mott, Nantucket, with fish to Moon & Lampuear.

WIND—Sunset, light, S., cloudy and raining.

SAILED.

Steam-ships Freland, for Hamburg; Wilmington, for Port-au-Prince, &c.; ship Marcia C. Day, for Antwerp; barks Suez, for Genoa; Kepha, for Cork.

FOREIGN PORTS.

CIENFUEGOS, Sept. 16.—Arr., brig Adele McLoon, Urman, New-York.

HAVANA, Sept. 16.—Arr., steamer Charles M. Lord, Colton, New-Orleans.

Sld., brig Isis, Ellis, New-York.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Sept. 16.—Arr., schr. Osseo, Portland.

Sld., ships Westfield, (Br.,) Humphreys, Liverpool, and Maid of Orleans, (Br.,) Houston, do.; brig Belle Walters, (Br.,) Kyffen, Newport; schr. Arcilla, New-York.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, Sept. 16.—Sld. for the United States: Village Belle, Glenbervie, Mirto N., Charles Cox, Zephyr, Roonchan, Atheniaa, Assecuradeur, Argonaut, Sunny Region, and Ironsides.

Arr. out on the 12th inst.: Gessner, Finland; the last two in the Channel.

Arr. out on the 14th inst., Ste Genevieve, Carlton, Leonora, J. M. Riley.

Arr. out on the 15th inst., Bonnie Dundee, off Crookhaven; Golden Fleece, Leif Eriksen, Zurich, Wilhelm First, Zulette, and Charmer.

MOVILLE, Sept. 16.—The Inman Line steamer Hibernia, Capt. Auchur, from Baltimore Sept. 2, and St. John, N. F., 9th, for Liverpool, arr. here to-day.

WEBER
PIANO-FORTES

NILSSON. I shall take every opportunity to *recommend* and *praise* your instruments.
KELLOGG. For the last six years your Pianos have been my *choice* for the *Concert-room* and my own *house*.
LUCCA. Your uprights are *extraordinary* instruments and deserve their *great success*.
PATTI. I have used the Pianos of every celebrated maker, but *give yours the preference over all*.
STRAUSS. Your Pianos astonish me. *I have never yet seen any Pianos which equal yours.*
WEHL. Mme. Parepa called your Piano the finest in the United States. *I fully indorse* that opinion. They have no *Rival anywhere*.

Prices Reasonable. Terms Easy.
WAREROOMS:
Fifth av., corner Sixteenth st., N. Y.

ALL KINDS OF
Plain and Ornamental
IRON WORK
FOR
BUILDINGS, BRIDGES, &C.,
BY
J. B. & J. M. CORNELL,
Office No. 141 Centre st., New-York.

CLOTHING.
BROOKS BROTHERS,
BROADWAY, CORNER OF BOND ST.,
AND CORNER CATHARINE AND CHERRY STS.,
Have now in their
Ready-Made and Custom Departments
A STOCK OF
New & Seasonable Goods for Fall Wear

"GUANACO"
UMBRELLAS.
TRY ONE.
FOR SALE BY ALL DEALERS.
ISAAC SMITH'S SON & CO.,
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